REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,391—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1878.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
MALDA	1945,	300	T. H. Franks	2nd Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 28th December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. TAILER, on THURSDAY, the 26th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. WILKINSON, on MONDAY, the 23rd December 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	80	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	
		Including Wines.		Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

he steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, GOA.

DIRECT STEAM SERVICE TO GOA.

ON and after the 21st December, instant, until further notice, the KRISHNA will sail from Carnac Bunder at 8-30 a.m. precisely, direct to Goa, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class, Single	Rs.	15
" Return	"	25
2nd Class, Single	"	7
" Return	"	10
3rd Class, Single	"	2-8
" Return	"	4

Return Tickets available for a month, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HOUGOUMENT are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1878.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.	Plotting Scales.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Do. Chains.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.
Half Sets.	French Curves.
Spare Instruments.	Drawing Boards.
Field Books.	Stencil Plates.
Level Books.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
ote Books.	Cartoon Papers.
Mapping Pens.	Tracing Cloth.
Indian Ink.	Tracing Paper.
Sundries.	Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Drawing Papers.
Moist do. in pans.	Oil Sketching Paper.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Prepared Canvas.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Do. Millboards.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist ditto.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Palette Knives.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Dippers, &c.
Camel Hair Pencils.	Bristol Boards.
Siberian do.	Mounting Boards.
Sable do.	Drawing Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Crayons.
Sable ditto.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Gold Leaf.
	Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd Dec.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	B. J. Baker	20th do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3133	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA, 2,253 Tons, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 28th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
"	doz packs	17 0	10 9
" gilt edged	pack	1 12	2 0
" "	doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY is drawn to Sections 9 and 10 of Act VII. of 1878.

APPLICATIONS for renewal of LICENSES for 1879 should be sent in before the 23rd of this month to the Office of the undersigned.

G. W. PEDDER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay Custom House, 14th December 1878.

HANDSOME REWARD.

LOST, TWO DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, one dated 7th September 1877 V—M 4634, No. 20696, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for Rs. 2,400 ; and the other, dated 15th November 1877, No. 26856, of the Oriental Bank, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of a Mr. MANOEL ROZARIO DE AZAVEDO, deceased. If anybody make the same known to the undersigned at the Royal Hotel, Tamrind Lane, Fort, will be rewarded.—Dated 17th Dec. 1878.

JOHN PHILIPPE DE SOUZA,
Constituted Attorney of the Widow of the Deceased.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a BUNGALOW at Falkland Road, at present in the occupation of the Female Workshop. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a Commodious BUNGALOW on the Westerly side in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by Captain Parker, and previously by C. A. BETTS, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by T. J. WARD, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, the LOWER PART of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, OFFICES in Meadows Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. PELLY and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, OFFICES opposite the Bombay Bank, at present in the occupation of Messrs. R. L. SOUTHERN and Co. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, OFFICES in Apollo Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present occupied by BHAISHUNKER NANABHAI, Esq., Solicitor. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, for one year, from about the 15th January. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

Now Ready. Price Rs. 14.

CUNNINGHAM on the INDIAN CONTRACT ACT. *Third Edition.*

THACKER & Co., Ld.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO, by means of which 50 copies of an original writing can be taken upon thick paper with the aid of an ordinary copying press.

Quarto Size .... Rs. 15.
Foolscap Size .... " 18.

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DR. WILSON'S MEMOIRS, just published, 2 vols., price Rs. 1-4.

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BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS.

FOR SINKING, DEEPENING, and CLEANING WELLS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS for Bengal, Oude, and the North-West Provinces.

BURN & Co.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah, Bengal.

FOR SALE, BEFORE END OF CURRENT MONTH.

PIANO by Schiedmayer. Bought new in Bombay in May for Rs. 650. Offered for Rs. 500. Wants tuning, lock broken, otherwise in excellent order. Apply to R. B. WORTHINGTON, Bombay Civil Service, Ratnagiri.

FOR SALE,

A circular glass fronted MINIATURE BROUGHAM and HORSE HARNESS complete, the property of a gentleman. Price moderate.

An English built self-driving CARRIAGE with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, every information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., can be obtained. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Re SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, Knight, C.S.I., deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Act of 1866." Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the late SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, Knight C.S.I., who died at Bombay on the 19th July 1878 and Probate of whose LAST WILL and TESTAMENT was granted on the 4th day of September 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, two of the Executors therein named, are required on or before the 29th day of January 1879 to send to the undersigned at their office No. 27, Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that after the expiration of such time, the Estate will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, regard being had only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the deceased in their hands, are required forthwith to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 20th day of December 1878.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 603 OF 1877.

BUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff,

vs.

DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay, aforesaid Executor of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of KHURSEDBAI, Widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of KHURSEDBAI, widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Sixth day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of December 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 660 OF 1877.

BAI LUCKMIBAI, daughter of the late DAVIDASS NURROTUMDASS, and an Infant of the age of fifteen years, by her Guardian and next friend CURSONDASS SOONDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff,

vs.

SHA MOOLCHUND KHOOSHALL and LALLCHUND JUGJEEWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI MANECKBAI, deceased, residing at Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, JUMNADASS DAVIDASS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Second day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the estate of MANECKBAI, Widow of the late DAVIDASS NURROTUMDASS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Twenty-eighth day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court house within one Calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 18th day of Dec 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 109 OF 1878.

BALAJEE RAGOBA, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Balajee Shamsett Street, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff,

vs.

ABDOOL HAKIM bin ABDOOL RAHIM alias HAJEE MEEYA WOONDERKER and MARIAMBEBEE, widow of ABDOOL RAHIM WOONDERKER, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in New Cazee Street, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a decree made in the above Suit dated the 26th day of March 1878, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of New Cazee Street, within the sub district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said New Cazee Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Hoosein bin Goolam Saheb Londay, and on the south by the house of the late Hajee Mahomed Hoosein, Dullal, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 907, 908 and 909, and in the books of the Assessor of Assessment under No. 32, and the said hereditaments and premises have for some time past and are now in the occupation of the Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to ALL PERSONS having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 20th day of January 1879, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 21st day of December 1878.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner

CHRISTMAS, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are larger and more varied than ever and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Sauces,
Bath Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sausages,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Soups,
Butter,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Cheese,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Chocolates.	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Cocoas,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Coffees,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.
Condiments,			

FOR THE DESERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Agelica,	Cherries,	Green Almonds,	Pink Pears, Strawberries,
Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Greengages,	White Pears
Assorted,	Green Oranges,	Peaches,	Plums,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries,
China Preserves,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,	Toffee,
American Candy,	China Ginger,		Turkish Delight,
Butter Scotch,	Edinboro' Rock,		Swiss Gelee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Ally Sloper,	English Beauties,	The Diplomatic
Aunt Betty's Treasure,	Gem of the Season,	The Sea Serpent,
British Empire,	Golden Gifts,	Telephones,
Courtship & Matrimony,	Marguerite	Uncle Joe's Luck.
Cupid's Warfare,	Paris Exhibition,	Young England,
Edwin and Angelina,	The Sultan's Own,	Zoo,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

LEATHER AND VELVET GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Arranged to take C. D. V. and Cabinets with spare leaves for views.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
For Views and Photographic Scraps.

EASEL ALBUMS.
Arranged for C. D. V.'s and Cabinets.

WRITING DESKS.
Suitable for the Office or Boudoir.

TOURISTS' CASES,
In Russia or Morocco Leather,
For the use of Travellers and Tourists.

WORK BOXES.
In Leather or Velvet.
Neatly fitted.

ETUI.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

DATE RACKS.

NECESSAIRES.

&c., &c.

FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
A very handsome selection of various kinds in Russia or Morocco Leather.

DRESSING CASES.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

JEWEL CASES.
Russia Leather, elegantly finished.

PERFUME CASES.
Containing 2 or 3 bottles,
In Russia, Morocco and Velvet.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
In Russia and Morocco Leather.

ENVELOPE CASES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather,
Handsomely finished.

LADIES' BELTS.

POCKET PHOTO CASES.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

&c., &c.

And a magnificent assortment of nic-nacs in Ormolu Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Ivory.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, of elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET AND NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

NECK CHAINS,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

CHARMS for the WATCH CHAIN,
Various and Curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold or Jewelled ;

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS.	SALVERS.
PICKLE FRAMES.	TEA SERVICES.
CLARET JUGS.	JAR AND MARMALADE JARS.
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.	FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS.
BISCUIT BOXES.	DESERT KNIVES.
EGG FRAMES.	OVAL SIDE DISHES.
TOAST RA	SALT CELLARS.
CRUET STANDS.	DESERT FRUIT SPOONS.
FFINEERS.	ODAWATER AND PEG STANDS.
ICE PITCHERS.	BUTTER DISHES.
	EGG BOILERS.
ICE PAILS.	NAPKIN RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MORTON AND COMPANY'S

UNSURPASSABLE AND WELL-KNOWN

TEAS

IN PLANTATION-PACKED CANISTERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE TIMES OF INDIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CHRISTMAS EVE DINNER, Rs. 2.

PRINTANIER SOUP, FRESH SALMON and MAYONNAISE, PETITS PATES, CHICKEN CUTLETS and MUSHROOMS, ROSBIF and GREEN PEAS, ROAST TURKEY and HAM, PRAWN CURRY, SALAD, CHEESE, PLUM PUDDING, CHRISTMAS CAKE, FRUIT.

TEA OR COFFEE.

TEMPLE BAR.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23RD DECEMBER,
BENEFIT OF
SIGNOR AUGUSTO CAGLI.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
RIGHT WOR. THE HON'BLE J. GIBBS, C. S. I.,
AND THE MASONIC FRATERNITY,
when will be presented for the first time Donizetti's Grand Opera
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH DECEMBER,
by particular desire
FAUST.
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH DECEMBER.
BENEFIT OF SIGNORA COY,
LA TRAVIATA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH DECEMBER.
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
when will be repeated for the second and last time
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 5 | Gallery .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... " 3 | Pit .... " 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance at 9 p. m.
Tickets and plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

MIDDLE COLABA.

A TIDY little BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent very cheap. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE new BUNGALOW, built in a fashionable style and finished with great taste and expense. Completely matted. The rooms are all oilpainted and papered. Situation best, facing the west and commanding a charming view of Malabar Hill and Fort. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FIVE other BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rents Rs. 200, 175, 175, 75, and 75. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

THE following are the only few remaining houses still unlet.

THE RIDGE.
"The Castle Dangerous" for Rs. 150.
The Bungalow formerly occupied by late Mr. Gamble, rent Rs. 150.

LOWER ROAD.
The upper storied Bungalow formerly occupied by Mr. Langley. Rent Rs. 150.
The Bungalow vacated by Rienzie Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200.
The Bungalow lately vacated by Mr. Asquith. Rent Rs. 100.
The Bungalow lately vacated by Capt. Lockhart. Rent Rs. 100.

BREACH CANDY.
Two Bungalows. Rents Rs. 200 and 225. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
in Splendid Condition, SUPERB in FINISH, and GUARANTEED QUALITY, manufactured from the very Choicest Tobacco of the
NEW SEASON'S CROP.

Mr. NEUBERG respectfully invites a trial of any of the Brands enumerated below.

CHEROOTS.

		per 1,000		per 100	
Thomson's Prime	Rs.	22 0	Rs.	2	8
Do. No. 1	"	17 0	"	2	0
Dawson's Prime	"	20 0	"	2	4
Do. No. 1	"	17 0	"	2	0

CIGARS.

Regalias Elegante	Rs.	25 0	Rs.	3	0
Favoritas	"	22 0	"	2	8
Principes	"	20 0	"	2	4

CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED
Manufactured Daily.
ALWAYS FRESH,
AND ALWAYS IN STOCK.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ARROWROOT,
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA,

Being true Bermuda Arrowroot, equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROWROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 31st instant, and the 1st proximo, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 17th December 1878.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd December 1878, for the SUPPLY of the best WEST HARTLEY COAL, from 1st January 1879 to 31st December 1879, to the undermentioned Companies, laid down at the Mills :—

The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
The New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
The Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Companies. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી,
i. e., NURSEY KESSOWJEE
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Kessowjee Naik's Building, No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th December 1878.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement about the TENDERS for the supply of COALS to the New Fleming, the New Alexandra, the Colaba, and the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Companies, Limited, the tenderers are requested to give offers to supply the same as required for the CONSUMPTION in the aforesaid Mills in accordance and PROPORTION to the OUT-TURN of YARN and CLOTH of the respective Mills, the SUCCESSFUL TENDERER being the SOLE PARTY to be the GAINER or LOSER by the transaction.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Kessowjee Naik's Building, No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th December 1878.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11th December 1878, viz : " That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, ' That Mr. Soonderao Ruggonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company.' "

ALEX. McHINCH,
Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL, WINE AND PROVISION STORES, BOMBAY.

English, Allahabad and International Confectionery.
Chocolate and Chocolate Sweets.
China Preserves in Syrup and Dry Crystallized.
Bon Bons and Costume Cossaques.
Holly, Mistletoe, Fuschias, Ivy, &c.
Christmas and New Year Cards and Book Markers.
Christmas Tree, Toys and Ornaments.
Prime York Hams, small and large sizes.
Streaky Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Australian Mutton, Beef, Tongues, &c.
American Mutton, Beef, Ham, Tongues, &c.
Oilmanstores of every description, fresh stock.
Beer, Wines and Spirits, best quality.
The Glen Dronach Scotch Whiskey.

Real Burmah Cheroots, well worth an inspection.
Trichinopoly and Coconada Cheroots.

The latest novelty in Pipes and Cigar, Cheroot or Cigarette holders.

TERMS.
Cash with order, or a reference for payment in Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED RETURN PASSAGE to London by Mail Steamer of 30th December or 6th January for a thoroughly experienced, trustworthy English Nurse to take charge of Children or Invalid. Apply to Col. SEXTON, Colaba.

TO LET, the TWO-STORIED BUNGALOW near the GRANT ROAD STATION, formerly occupied by W. E. GORDON, Esq., and lately by his successor, ADAM ANTHONY, Esq. Apply on the premises.

REGIMENTAL AMMUNITION BOOTS made in this Country under European superintendence, for Sale. Muster Boots supplied with quotations. Orders executed quickly. W. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a MAIL PHAETON, pair of dark brown Arabs, and sets of brass mounted Harness, almost new. Apply to G. Lockhart & Co., Sassoon House.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 20 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

STILTON CHEESE, Hams, Bon Bons, Confectionery, Holly, Mistletoe, &c. &c., just received by W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, PONY 14 hands, aged, and HARNESS. Apply MESS SERGEANT, 68th Regiment, Colaba.

AMERICAN BISCUITS—LARRABEE'S Paris Exhibition Gold Medal Biscuits, guaranteed of pure Wheaten Flour. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

AMERICAN BISCUITS—Kindergarten, Menagerie, Oswego, Tiffin, X'mas selection, Kaiser-i-Hind, Champagne and 50 other varieties in 1, 2 & 5 lb. tins. F. FISCHER & Co., Sole Agents for India.

PERRY & Co.'s STATIONERY and NOVELTIES—An immense variety. Illustrated Prices Current free. F. FISCHER & Co., Sole Agents for India.

PERRY & Co.'s DOMESTIC MACHINERY. —Washing, Wringing, Mangling, Machines, Coffee Mills, Meat Choppers, Lawn Movers, Garden Syringes, Knife Cleaners, &c. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

GIN and BITTERS—J. and J. Vickers and Co.'s Gin and Old Tom and Orange Bitters are *the only ones* that obtained the *Gold Medal* at the Paris Exhibition. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

SANITAS—The only non-poisonous disinfectant.
SANITAS in bottle and powders, } Non-poisonous
SANITAS Nursery & Toilet Powder. } Sanitary
SANITAS Transparent Soap. } Preservative.
Apply for circulars to F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

FILTERS.—Slack and Brownlow's Carbon Filters are the best used by the Admiralty, Railways, &c, ver all Europe. F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SEEDS—SUTTON and Co., the Queen's Seedsmen, have sent us for the present sowing season, assorted cheap collections of their vegetable seeds &c. in their patented air-tight tin boxes. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents.

FOOD FOR INFANTS—Neave's Food is the best. See testimonials, &c. F. FISCHER and Co., Sole Agents. MEIFFRE BROS' Cash Bazaar, Retail Agents.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, richly ornamented, are now ready at PEARSE'S. Orders registered.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st Dec. 1878.

The political telegrams received during the week have been of a reassuring character. India is not to bear the burden of the whole expense of the Afghan War, and it seems improbable that the war itself will be of long duration.

The commercial telegrams have again been of a most depressing nature. Money at home is stringent, although the minimum Bank rate is still nominally 5 per cent., but in the open market only the choicest paper is discountable, and that at ½ per cent. over the Bank rate. The Bank of England's Return for the week was again of an unsatisfactory nature, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having further declined from 31⅜ to 28⅝ per cent.; the quantity of Bills discounted shows an increase of £1,700,000, but the amount of Bullion also shows a small increase of £500,000. Notwithstanding the increased tightness in the Money Market, Cotton has at last shown some slight signs of improvement, and Mid.-Orleans has advanced from 5½d. to 5 7-16d. per lb.: the week's sales have amounted to 51,000 bales, of which the trade has taken 41,000 bales; this reaction is probably quite temporary, and due to increased buying on the part of the trade to supply their requirements before the markets close for the Christmas holidays; with the prospect of such abundant supplies of the raw material and the falling off in the demand for the manufactured article, we cannot believe that even present low rates for cotton will be maintained; the receipts at the American ports continue heavy, and there is no reason to expect the total crop to be less than the recent estimates. The markets for most E. I. Produce at home are flat; Oil seeds and Wheat are both cheaper than they were a week ago, as also are Coffee and Cocoanut oil. The official quotations from Manchester show a decline of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings, and of ⅛d. per lb. in yarn.

Business in Bombay has continued in the same lifeless state during the past week, which has characterised it for so long. Money in the Bazaar is less easily procurable owing to the want of general confidence, but the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount remain unchanged. Exchange has further fallen 1 per cent., and is having a disastrous effect on our Import Market, whilst with the small amount of produce available, exporters are unable to avail themselves of the low rates now current. Freights as yet show no signs of improvement, as although the available supply of Steam tonnage is far from excessive, both Cotton and Seeds are so scarce here, that the steamers on the berth have considerable difficulty in filling up. From up-country, notably from Cawnpore, complaints reach us of the block at the railway stations of grain waiting for conveyance to Bombay, and this no doubt is partly owing to the movement of troops by rail to Madras and elsewhere *en route* to the Frontier. For the same reason the prices of Seeds are maintained here at ridiculously high rates, and the Cotton crop is so backward, that only sample parcels have as yet come to this market. That we have a large export trade in prospect there can be no doubt; crop reports from all quarters, and for everything except perhaps cotton being most favourable, but we must be content to wait for another month before we can hope for any relief from the present state of stagnation. Such a state of matters is undoubtedly most discouraging to all in any way connected with business, and would be still more so had we not better times in prospect.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London on Wednesday last again no allotment was made, owing to the total absence of demand for remittance to the East, and Bar Silver has declined from 50½d. to 49¾d. per oz. with no demand, and no shipments of the metal have been made during the week. This is no doubt in great measure owing to the stringency in the Money Market at home as well as the continued dulness of trade here. It is now reported that the Financiers of the Indian Government contemplate a further purchase of Bank Bills in Calcutta as a remittance in lieu of the Council Bills which are unsaleable at home. We can, however, scarcely believe that this is even contemplated, and considering the difficulty that the Banks must have in covering their previous sales, it is very improbable that they will be in a position to repeat their sales of October last.

Money.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 16th inst., showed a considerable increase in the demand for accommodation, and the withdrawal of 19½ lacs from the Government account has materially lessened the Cash balance. As, however, this still stands at 186½ lacs, there is ample to meet all present business requirements. The Directors made no alteration in the Bank's rates of interest and discount at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, and these therefore remain as follows, viz. 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans on Government Securities, and 6 per cent. discount on Mercantile Bills. In the Bazaar accommodation is less easily obtainable.

Exchange.—There has again been a very small week's business in Sterling, and rates have declined day by day, owing to the combined adverse influences at work at home. Last Mail-day after publishing our report there was a somewhat steadier feeling, which, however, was of very short duration. Rates opened for the mail on Tuesday on the basis of 1s. 7½d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 7⅞d. for 3 months' sight Credits. On Wednesday a decline of 1-16d. per rupee took place, and on Thursday when the news of the non-allotment of Council Bills was received, and the consequent decline in Silver took place, our market gave way a further 1-16th. On Friday the downward movement continued, but on Saturday, although the Banks would only draw on demand at a still further decline, the feeling was somewhat steadier. We quote Bank Bills on demand 1s. 6⅞d., 6 months' sight 1s. 7⅛d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 7 9-16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 7 13-16d.; Documents 3 months' sight 1s. 7⅝d., 6 months' sight 1s. 7⅞d. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 2·08 per Rupee. For delivery up to March the Banks are buyers at 1-16th per mensem advance on these quotations.

On Calcutta there has been a considerable business doing during the week at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand, and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is the 217 for 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 7⅛d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 0⅜d. per tael.

Government Securities.—The market has been weak with scarcely anything doing since last mail day, but rates are nominally unchanged, Fours and Four-and-a-half being quoted at Rs. 94¼, and new Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan at Rs. 99⅞.

Shares.—The downward course of the values of Joint Stock Company's Shares continues with scarcely any exception. In Bank Shares, Agras and Nationals have declined Re. 1. In Land Companies, Colabas have given way Rs. 35 and Freres Rs. 2 per share. Amongst Press Companies the shares of the Albert Company, Kurrachee have declined Rs. 25, Bellary Rs. 10, Berar Rs. 30, French Press Rs. 10, Mofussil Rs. 30, Sassoons Rs. 20, Scinde Rs. 10. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, Albert Mills are Rs. 50 lower, Alexandra Rs. 45, Bombay United Rs. 40, Bombay Hemp and Jute Rs. 20, Broach Rs. 2, Colabas Rs. 110, Coorlas Rs. 20, Dhurumseys Rs. 85 Fleming Rs. 65, Great Eastern Rs. 35, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 50, Khatow Mucconjee Rs. 25, Madras Spinning Rs. 150, Madras United Rs. 30, Mandvie Rs. 110, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Morarjees Rs. 55, Mazagon Rs. 25, Nicol Rs. 65, Nursey Rs. 75, Oriental Rs. 15, Prince of Wales Rs. 75, Sassoon Rs. 15, Victorias Rs. 25. In Miscellaneous Shares there are no changes of any importance to notice.

Piece Goods remain in about the same position as reported by last Mail. From the Bazaar clearances continue light, but show some slight increase during the past few days, and are estimated altogether for the week at about 1,500 packages, but from first hands only small sales have again been made amounting in all to 800 packages, and of these the sale price of only 200 bales is reported. These are again confined almost exclusively to Grey Shirtings at a partial decline of 1 to 2 as. per piece, notwithstanding the decline in Exchange. In Bleached and Fancy Goods there is nothing doing. For local made Goods, there is no more enquiry than for those imported, and until general confidence is restored in the Bazaar, and the present disquieting rumours which are afloat have subsided, we cannot look for much increase in the enquiry for manufactures of any sort.

Twist.—We are still without any movement to report in Yarns. A very small business is passing at last rates. Local Yarns are dull and unaltered.

Metal.—*Copper*—The demand is slow, and has only resulted in a small sale of Braziers at former quotations. *Yellow Metal* is equally quiet and no business has been reported. *Iron* is still inactive with stocks in excess of requirements. A failure of a dealer in the Bazaar of some importance has occurred during the week.

Coals.—The Market is decidedly firmer, and moderate sales have been reported during the week at hardening rates. On the Bunder, 1,400 tons, Ryhope West Hartley have been placed at Rs. 22½ per ton, and 1,200 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 20½ per ton. To arrive 2,000 tons Powell's Dufferyn Cardiff, October sailing via Cape have been sold at Rs. 21⅞, and 1,500 tons, Laird's Welsh Hartley, November sailing, at Rs. 20 per ton, and a cargo of Cowpen Hartley December-January shipment via Canal at Rs. 21 per ton.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding the continued large receipts at the American Ports, the price of Mid.-Orleans in Liverpool has advanced from 5¼d. to 5 7-16 per lb., but without a corresponding advance in Bombay descriptions, our market has been dull throughout. The disposition on the part of buyers this season is evidently to wait for the arrival of new Cotton in fair quantities before doing business, a policy which dealers are assisting to the utmost of their ability by refusing to enter into contracts for forward delivery excepting at prohibitory rates. Oomrawuttee and Hingunghaut are still only arriving here in very small lots, and these as they come to hand are being picked up for shipment home as sample parcels. Some Oomras are of Good quality, but arrivals as yet chiefly consist of Good Fair to Fully Good Fair cotton. The Hingunghaut crop, it now appears, is undoubtedly a small one; but we do not think that there is any cause to fear any falling off this season in the supplies from the Oomrawuttee districts. The Dhollera crop it is also still hoped will be large, and from Broach we look for a good outturn. The entire transactions reported in ready cotton in Bombay this week have only been about 1,500 bales, of which more than half have been for local consumption.

The Receipts during the week have been only 5,976 bales against 11,266 bales for the corresponding week last year, the respective totals since 1st September being now 68,915 bales against 82,863 in 1877 and 115,397 in 1876.

The clearances for sea since last Mail left have been 1,929 bales, making a total of 737,375 bales since 1st January against 849,480 bales last year, and 1,002,367 bales in 1876.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	₹ Candy of 784 lbs.	₹ lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Oomrawuttee Fully Good Fair	Rs. 180	= 4·45d.
Do. Good Fair	„ 173	= 4·30d.
Do. Fully Fair	„ 167	= 4·15d.
Dhollera Good Fair	„ 173	= 4·30d.
Do. Fair	„ 165	= 4·15d.
S. G. Dharwar Good Fair	„ 176	= 4·36d.
Compta Fully Fair	„ 165	= 4·15d.
New—		
Oomrawuttee Good (Jan. delivery)	„ 178	= 4·50d.
Do. Good (Feb. delivery)	„ 180	= 4·52d.
Hingunghaut Good (Jan. delivery)	„ 212	= 5·30d.
M. G. Broach Good (Jan. delivery)	„ 193	= 4·83d.
Dhollera Good (March delivery)	„ 181	= 4·52d.

Linseed in the absence of any demand for export early in the week gave way 2 to 3 annas per cwt., but during the last day or two there has been rather more enquiry, and the market closes steady at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

Rapeseed with a falling market at home has been quite out of demand here; and although sellers are willing to accept 2 as. per cwt. below our last quotation we have not heard of any sales, to-day's nominal rate for ready Guzerat is Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Gingelly has been in fair enquiry, and at the close rather higher rates have been paid by shippers to complete Freight engagements. We quote Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 per candy according to quality.

Wheat is quite unchanged. There are still no supplies, but we hear of large supplies of Food grains on their way from up-country, and this should weaken prices. In the meantime our nominal quotations are for White Rs. 39, Mixed Rs. 38, and Red Rs. 36 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th December compared with that for 10th December:—

	10th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	17th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.
Liabilities.						
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,28,050	0	0	20,27,550	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,96,39,065	2	1	1,91,11,246	3	6
Other Deposits	2,45,28,4·9	11	3	2,91,69,831	4	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,45,779	12	9	17,03,152	4	0
Sundries	9,25,680	15	9	9,52,379	0	1
Rs.	6,85,67,015	9	10	7,29,64,158	12	4
Assets.						
Government Securities	98,54,461	0	6	97,13,668	9	8
Loans on Govt. Securities	46,78,452	9	10	47,50,360	14	0
Credits on ditto	68,94,152	0	0	1,09,88,951	9	3
Bills Discounted	1,79,52,501	1	1	1,83,53,770	12	6
Balances with other Banks	5,00,317	11	10	5,93,268	11	5
Bullion	....			....		
Dead Stock	9,71,474	8	7	9,71,314	6	9
Stamps	7,941	14	3	7,783	6	3
Sundries	1,66,165	9	9	1,63,500	10	9
Cash at Head Office	86,94,728	15	3	88,32,085	2	7
Do. at Branches	1,88,46,820	2	9	1,85,89,454	9	2
	6,85,67,015	9	10	7,29,64,158	12	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The British ship Zuleika, 1,091 tons, Captain F. Riddell, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The British ship County of Flint, 1,082 tons, Captain H. Roberts, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The British steam ship Pearl, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Cutch, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

The Portuguese brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and four passengers.

The British steam ship Akola, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed on Saturday last, for Mozambique and Zanzibar with a general cargo.

The French barque Isabella, 269 tons, Captain Palvadean, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

The Hall Line steam ship Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, sailed on Saturday last, for Genoa with a general cargo, and 18 deck passengers.

The British brig Kerata Roodrin, 156 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Cochin 4th December, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.

The British steam ship Perulia, 993 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Guthrie Mr. Byers, Mr. Morgan, Col. Trevor, Mr. Burgalat, Captain P. Greig, Mrs. Drury, Mr. T. B. Harvey, Mrs. A. Dirks, and Mr. Blackwell.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Kerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec 4.
21	L. G. S. Dalhousie	Powell	Vingorla, Dec 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Akola (s)	Russell	M. & Zanzibar via Goa.
	Perulia (s)	Smith	Calcutta via Coasts.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Cutch.
	Branksome Hall (s).	Collins	Genoa, &c, via Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Zuleika, Riddell, for Calcutta.
Ship County of Flint, Roberts, for Diamonds Iland.
Barque Isabella, Palvadean, for Mauritius.
Brig Amizade, Nocoda, for Mozambique.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Abyssinia, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
17 Satara (s) ......Morby ......Camorta, Dec 5.
Pemba (s) ......Guy ......Bombay, Nov 23.
Bengloe (s) ......Buchanon......Bombay, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17.—Steamers Commilla and Afghan. Ships Naiad, Loch Etive and Janet Cowan.

Dec. 18.—Steamers Meinam, Reliance and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Gartconnel, Celestial Empire, Bencleuch, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Mrs Morby and child, Lieut Genl Barwell, Revd Warneford, Mrs Fairweather, Mrs Homfrey and 2 children.

Per Pemba—Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald and infant, Mr James, Mr Gillon, Mr Vansittart, Mr Brown, Mr and Mrs Conville and 4 children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
20 Oriental (s) ...... Calcutta and N. Ports.
Meinam (s) ...... Calcutta.
Czarewitch ...... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Poonah—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr Christie, Mr Martin, Mr Stewart, Mr Campbell, Mr J Davies, Mr Innes, Mr Graham, Mr Moore, Mr J D Gordon, c s, Mr Tulloch, Mr Abbs, Mr Johnson, Mr Sackville, and Mr Marshall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 21.

From Liverpool.

Banglore s—50 boxes bar soap, Sallaymahomed Noor Mahomed; 50 boxes bar soap, Ebram H Ahmed.
Standard s—51 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.
Benledi s—1,520 bars iron, Tezpal Gopejee.

From London.

Japanese s—1,107 bars iron, Megjee Oomersey; 10 cases soap and 17 cases vinegar, Hajee Mooladina Joosub.
Mirzapore s—1 hogshead sherry, The Chartered Bank of I A and China.
Benledi s—75 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 35 cases port and 12 cases claret, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewala; 98 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 50 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cawasjee Oomrigur.

From Southampton.

Malwa s—1 package printed books, Jehangir B Murzban.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—10 cases brandy, The Chartered Bank.
Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 21.

For Liverpool.

Atalanta s—47 bales cotton dropping, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Trinacria s—1,050 cwt cocoanut oil, Ralli Bros; 52 bales cotton Bhimsey Nuthoo; 103 bales cotton, Sutram Gungadhur; 25 bales wool, Davidass Nurotum, 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 44 bales cotton, Bugnothdass Pitty; 40 bales wool, Govindjee Tuluckchund.

For London.

Wanlock—200 cwt bones, Esmall Essa; 3 cwt peacock feathers, Gulamally Peerbhoy.
Travancore s—1 box gold bars (Rs 56,000), The Agra Bank.

For Marseilles.

Anglia s—2 cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 982 cwt linseed and 1,215 cwt castor seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Branksome Hall s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Yokohama.

Malwa s—70 bale twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

For Hongkong.

Malwa s—50 cwts olibanum, Currim Fuckirbhoy; 20 cwts ooplate, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14 cwts peacock feathers, Munjee Allana; 14 cwts feathers and 13 cwts sharkfins, Fazul Mahomed; 100 cwts sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 126 cwts sharkfins and 2½ cwts fishmaws, Veerjee Merally; 40½ cwts sharkfins and 7½ cwts fishmaws, G H Janmahomed; 174 cwts sharkfins and 6 cwts fishmaws and 62 cwts raisins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 55 cwts raisins, Essabhoy Fazul; 9½ cwts raisins, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 27 cwts sandalwood, Essoofbhoy Essabhoy; 48 bales twist, Morarjee Goculdass; 82 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 50 bales twist, Enderjee Moorarjee; 198 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 71 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 12½ cwts sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 300 cwts, sharkfins Vujeer Thavur; 5 cwts raisins, A C T Busrai; 4½ cwts raisins, Hubibboola Noordin; 51 cwts raisins, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 49 bales cotton, Vurdhman Chuttoorbhooz; 24 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey; 5 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co

For Shanghai.

Malwa s—13½ chests opium, Samruthroy Khetsidass; 6 chests opium, Magonlal Purbhoodass; 119 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 26 chests opium, Moolchund Jumnadass; 51 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 19.

Webster, Major, Bl 30th P N I, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 20.

Sargent, Surg, By I M D, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Sanders, Surg, Bl I M D, on Med Certificate, to England.

December 21.

Greig, Capt, 14th N I, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

December 22.

Dobbs, Lt, By Comst Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Babington, Capt, 27th Punjaub Infantry, on duty, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 20th December 1878.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Ahmednuggur station order, dated 11th Dec, directing Capt Mortimer, R A, to perform the duties of station staff officer in addition to his own, vice Lieut Coles, 15th N I, leaving the station.

16th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 5th Dec, directing Lieut Col Sour, Offg Wing Comdr, on arrival to officiate as Commandant, vice Col Pierce, temporarily Commanding the Nusserabad Brigade.

Capt Carruthers, officiated as Commandant in addition to his other duties from the 2nd to the 4th Dec.

Poona Division Order, dated 13th Dec, appointing Capt Mathews, 1-2nd Foot (in charge of the Poona Rest Camp) to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Poona, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major Burnett, Brigade Major, proceeded on service.

Royal Artillery—Regimental order, dated the 9th Dec, by the Officer Comng, R A, Bombay Dist, appointing Capt H F Smyth to act as Gunnery Instructor.

4th N I Rifles—Regimental order, dated 9th Dec, directing Capt Gomyn, Wing Officer and Qr-mr to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Seton, proceeding on furlough.

6th N I—Regimental order, dated 5th Dec, directing Capt Reay, Wing officer, and Offg Wing Comdr, to perform the duties of Qr-mr in addition to his own duties vice Lieut Geoghegan transferred to 2nd Sind Horse.

Regimental order, dated 10th Dec, directing Capt Reay, Wing officer, and Offg Wing Comdr, to perform the duties of adjt in addition of his own (no other officer being available), vice Capt Prideaux in sick quarters.

Regimental order dated 14th Dec, appointing Sub Lieut Cox, Offg Wing officer, to officiate as Qr-mr, in addition to his own duties.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, December 18.)

Mr Wells is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr P Nolan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr A Forbes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Surgeon W F Murray, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gya, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan.

Surgeon J E Mullen is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Gya.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 10.

Major General R O Bright, c b, is transferred from the command of the Meerut division to that of the Rawal Pindi division, as a temporary measure.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Regt, Lieut Gregg to be Adjutant, vice Parkinson promoted.

4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, Lieut Buchanan-Riddell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Campbell, resigned.

19th N I—Lieut Faithful, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain Gouldsbury, vacated on promotion.

Captain J H Barnard, c m g, 101st Regiment, is appointed provisionally Aide-de-Camp to Major General Bright, c b, commanding the Meerut division, subject to his passing the required examination.

Colonel W E Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to Ferozepore for general duty.

Colonel A Light, R H A, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

Captain A G Clayton, R E, having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed, via Bombay, to England, at the public expense, and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General, R E, Horse Guards.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J B W Skoulding, R H A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Umballa, for duty at that station.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon R Poyser, 6th Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Rawal Pindi, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

FREE PASSAGE OF WARRANT OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India have been pleased to extend the provisions of para. 2 of G. O. C. C. dated the 8th November 1878, to the families of warrant officers ordered on service, provided accomodation on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships can be found for them without inconvenience to the public service. It is to be understood, that these passages are granted purely as an indulgence, and cannot be claimed as a right, and that the state is not to be put to any expense for the transport of the families to the port of embarkation, or for the embarkation itself.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, held at Rangoon, on the 14th Oct. Captain G C Cooper, Madras Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 23rd W. L. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Having at Viper Island, Andamans, on or about the 2nd July, neglected to obey the order contained in para 567, Madras Army Regulations, directing officers in command of Wings or Squadrons to see every payment of money due to their men, of whatever nature and however small its amount, made in their presence or that of the Wing Officers, by permitting pay for the month of June to be issued to the men of the Detachment 23rd L. I., under his command, by Subadar Mahomed Yacoob, he, Captain Cooper, not being present at such issue of pay. 2nd, Scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at Viper Island, Andamans, on or about the 5th July, in an official memorandum bearing that date, addressed by him to the Adjutant 23rd L. I. for the information of the Commandant of the same Regiment, made the following wilfully false statement; "Being off the island at the time the pay arrived, the money was paid in presence of Subadar Mahomed Yacoob," well knowing so much of that statement as relates to his being off the island at the time the pay arrived to be false. Finding: the Court find that the prisoner is Guilty of the first charge; not guilty of the second charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to be reprimanded, which was approved and confirmed by the Acting Commander of the Forces with the following remarks: "The Court have found the prisoner guilty of the first charge and sentenced him to be reprimanded. Captain Cooper is hereby reprimanded, and will return to his duty. I trust that he will for his own sake be more careful and exact in the performance of all his duties as well as in his official correspondence for the future."

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4:—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through-"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in conse-"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency:

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already sub-"scribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McGLASHAN—December 19th, at Sholapore, the wife of J. McGlashan, Esq., of a daughter.

WEBER—December 21st, the wife of J. R. Weber, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—December 17th, at Arconum, the wife of F. C. Bullmore, Esq., m. i. c. e., Resident Engineer Madras Railway, of a daughter.

GOUGH—December 14th, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Colonel Hugh Gouch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MORIARTY—December 17th, at Muzuffarnagar, N. W. P., the wife of M. D. Moriarty, M. B., Officiating Civil Surgeon, of a son.

WARD—December 17th, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. W. Ward, Chemist, of a son.

WYER—December 17th, at Bogra, the wife of F. Wyer, B. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WRIGHT—DARLING—December 18th, at All Saints Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. C. Smith, Henry C. Wright, Major Madras Staff Corps, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of the late J. L. Darling, Esq.

DEATHS.

JACKSON.—December 11th, at Lahore, Ralph, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jackson, aged 3 months.

SMITH—December 14th, Edward S. Smith, of Butowleah Factory, Tirhoot.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A subscriber has written to us requesting that his copy of our journal should be sent to Maldonga, Matheran, from to-day, but we are unable to comply with his request, as he has forgotten to supply us with his name.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1878.

The war against the Amir Shere Ali has been suddenly brought to an end by the flight of that Chief from his capital and kingdom. We publish elsewhere the official telegram announcing the Amir's flight which we have received from the Government of India, and which corroborates reports already sent to us from Peshawur and Daka by our special correspondents, that Shere Ali, finding his authority gone at Kabul, had retired with his family beyond the Hindu Kush. The official telegram, however, conveys the important additional information that the Amir has gone away with "the remaining "officers of the Russian Mission," intending, it is believed, to take refuge in Russian Turkestan. For such a fate he must have been prepared. One of his most frequent demands, in his correspondence with the British Government, was that he should be secured against reverses of fortune by having an asylum, a *pied a terre*, provided for him in British India; and no doubt he took precautions to have a similar resting-place and maintenance for his old age set aside for him in Russian territory. His flight leaves the British Government at liberty to make what arrangements it likes with his successor, who will, apparently, be Yakub Khan. Shere Ali has simply put himself out of the reckoning by going over finally to the Russians; and henceforth his condition will simply be that of one of the numerous royal pretenders who are now roaming about the world. No mediation on his behalf by the Russian Government can be listened to; and Lord Lytton must do the best he can to exact securities for peace from whatever Government may be established at Kabul. Yakub Khan will no doubt be found very pliable at first; but it is still essential to the settlement of the Afghan difficulty that our troops should push forward and occupy positions which will make the Government of India independent of Afghan caprices.

The strongest feeling excited by a study of the Parliamentary Papers concerning Afghanistan is one of deep and sincere pity for the Amir Shere Ali. His character, as revealed in diplomatic correspondence extending over fifteen years, is that of a fearless, straightforward, honourable man; proud of his independence but clinging to the alliance and protection of the British Government as the best security for the stability of his dynasty and the repulse of aggressions on his dominions; shrewd and clearsighted as regards his own interests and a keen hand at driving a bargain, but very susceptible to kindness, as is shown by his appreciation of the kingly treatment he received from Lord Mayo personally at Umballa, by the warm good-will he manifested towards the English so long as that Viceroy governed India, notwithstanding that he received at Umballa only general assurances of friendship instead of the recognition of Abdulla Jan as his heir, the increased subsidy, and the offensive and defensive Treaty of alliance he had asked for, and by the affectionate regard he has always cherished for Lord Mayo's memory. Well may Lord Napier of Magdala, in a Memorandum of recent date, say:—"We have unfortunately "managed Shere Ali badly. Perhaps it "might not have been possible, with our "scruples and his want of them, to have "managed him advantageously; but it must "be admitted that we have not given him the "reasons to unite himself with us that he na-"turally expected. First, we stood aloof in his "struggles for life and empire, ready to acknow-"ledge whoever might prove the master of "Afghanistan. Then, when Shere Ali had "subdued his enemies, he came forward to meet "us with an alliance, but we were willing only "to form an imperfect alliance with him. He "was willing to trust us, provided that we "would trust him; but we felt that we could "not bind ourselves to unreserved support of "a power whose ideas of right and wrong were "so different from ours. We therefore proposed "to bind him, leaving ourselves (according to his "idea) free, and he recoiled from this bargain." In this last sentence Lord Napier of course refers to the abortive negotiations between the Amir and Lord Northbrook's Government in 1873. Had Lord Mayo lived, it is probable that no misunderstanding with the Amir would have occurred; for the latter had, in 1869, consigned to forgetfulness his early grievances, auguring from the favour shown him by Lord Mayo that he would in time get all he wanted from the British Government. By the year 1873, however, a great change had been effected in the situation in Central Asia, and a man of a very different temperament from Lord Mayo's ruled British India. The Russian invasion of Khiva had forced on the attention even of the members of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry the question, what extension of the Russian Empire in Asia England could afford to view with indifference; and, with the consent of Prince Gortschakoff, the line of the Oxus was fixed as the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and Russia covenanted not to advance her troops or to employ diplomatic agents to the south of that line. Lord Northbrook was instructed to communicate this understanding to the Amir, who, himself greatly disquieted by the constant progress of the Russian armies, sent an Envoy to Simla to demand an explicit pledge from the Government of India that material aid should be given him to protect this recognized frontier against any foreign enemy. In justice to Lord Northbrook and his colleagues in the Government of India—the Council was then composed of Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Richard Temple, Sir B. H. Ellis, Sir H. W. Norman, Sir A. Hobhouse, and Sir E. C. Bayley—it is important to note that they were anxious to give the Amir the pledge he required. They asked the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State for India, to let them inform the Kabul Envoy that they had said in a paragraph of their despatch on the subject:—"Although we have abstained "from entering into any treaty engagement to "support the Amir by British troops in the "event of Afghanistan being attacked from "without, yet the complete independence of "Afghanistan is so important to the interests "of British India that the Government of India "could not look upon an attack upon Afghanis-"tan with indifference. So long as the Amir "continues as he has hitherto done in accord-"ance with our advice in his relations with his "neighbours, he would naturally look for "material assistance from us; and circum-"stances might occur under which we should "consider it incumbent upon us to recommend "Her Majesty's Government to render him "such assistance." But Mr. Gladstone's Ministry shrank from giving the Amir this definite though conditional assurance of help against Russia. On receiving Lord Northbrook's telegram, the Duke of Argyll telegraphed back:—

"From Secretary of State, London, to Viceroy, Simla, dated July 1, 1873:—Your telegram of June 27. I do not object to the general sense of the paragraph which you quote as a communication to Russia from the Foreign Office, but great caution is necessary in assuring Amir of material assistance which may raise undue and unfounded expectation. He already shows symptoms of claiming more than we may wish to give."

The following messages were then exchanged:—

"Telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State.—Simla, dated July 24, 1873.—Amir of Kabul alarmed at Russian progress, dissatisfied with general assurance, and anxious to know definitely how far he may rely on our help if invaded. I propose assuring him that if he unreservedly accepts and acts on our advice in all external relations, we will help him with money, arms, and troops, if necessary, to expel unprovoked invasion. We to be the judge of the necessity. Answer by telegraph quickly."

"Telegram from Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—India Office, dated 26th of July, 1873.—Cabinet thinks you should inform Amir that we do not at all share his alarm, and consider there is no cause for it; but you may assure him we shall maintain our settled policy in favour of Afghanistan if he abides by our advice in external affairs."

These orders left Lord Northbrook no alternative but to offer evasive replies to the categorical demands of the Amir's Envoy. The latter, as we gather from subsequent portions of the correspondence, also considered that he was not treated with proper civility at Simla. One English officer, he afterwards complained, had insulted him by blurting out some rough expression in English when the Envoy delayed answering a communication made to him, and it is possible that this incident may have had a sinister influence on the course of subsequent negotiations. What is certain, however, is that the Amir was deeply offended by the rejection of his proffered alliance, and, as he had no personal regard for Lord Northbrook, he expressed his feelings in a letter to the Viceroy which opens with the following exquisitely ironical commentary on the absurd optimism of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy:—"All that has been written regarding "the northern boundary I have fully understood, "and I offer up my grateful thanks to the "Almighty that peace and tranquillity have, "praise be to God, been established in all States "in perpetuity, and that doubts and disputes "have on every side been removed; and that "such security has been established in all coun-"tries that no aggressions will be made, nor will "any Power raise discussions or disputes with "another within the dominions of that Power; "and that the use of inimical expressions has "been discontinued in diplomatic correspond-"ence, and that peace and tranquillity have "been secured to the whole world."

From this time, Shere Ali's estrangement from the English alliance became conspicuous; and it was made complete at the end of 1873 by the decision of the British Commissioners, Sir F. Goldsmid and Sir R. Pollock, to let Persia retain much of the territory in Seistan which she had seized during Shere Ali's days of trouble. The Amir loyally gave effect to this decision, but, according to Lord Napier, "he and the "whole Afghan nation looked upon us as a "weak and treacherous people who, under the "guise of friendship, had spoiled them in favour "of Persia." To crown all, Lord Northbrook, in the following year, 1874, wounded Shere Ali in his tenderest point by attempting to dictate to him how he should treat a son who had rebelled against him. Shere Ali then began, though reluctantly, to look to the Russians as likely to be more resolute and true friends to him than the English had been; and it must be recorded to his honour, as the popular notion of his character is that he cares for nothing but money, that, when he believed he could no longer be the loyal ally of England, he refused to accept English gifts, and left a large subsidy untouched at Peshawur though he was sadly in need of money.

The new departure in the Frontier policy of the Indian Government began with the accession of Lord Salisbury to the office of Secretary of State. Inspired by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere with a strong belief in the weakness of the existing Frontier, Lord Salisbury formed the plan of concluding with the Amir of Kabul a Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, recognizing the order of succession to the throne which was favoured by the Amir, and granting him a regular subsidy, on the condition that he would allow British officers to enter his dominions and provide for the security of the Afghan Frontier both towards the line of the Oxus and at Herat. Lord Northbrook protested against this scheme "as in-"volving serious danger to the peace of Af-"ghanistan and to the interests of the British "Empire in India," though he went so far as to say that, if the Russians advanced to Merv, "it would then become necessary to give "additional and more specific assurances to the "Ruler of Afghanistan that we were prepared "to assist him to defend Afghanistan against "attack from without. It would probably be "desirable, in that case, to enter into a Treaty "engagement with him; and the establish-"ment of a British Resident at Herat would "be the natural consequence of such an "engagement and of the nearer approach "of the Russian Frontier." It is, we must say, difficult to guess why what is described as a danger to the British Empire when the Russian Frontier had reached the Oxus and the south-east coast of the Caspian should become quite natural, proper, and judicious when Merv was occupied. However, Lord Northbrook persevered in refusing to execute the instructions received from home; so Lord Lytton was sent out to enforce the new policy. When Lord Lytton arrived in India, in April 1876, the first mutterings of the storm in the East had already been heard, and the anxiety of the British Government to come to an understanding with Shere Ali which should strengthen their hands for a war with Russia in Central Asia must naturally have been intense. But we must confess to feeling a doubt if Lord Lytton went the right way to work to conciliate an offended, suspicious, and irritable prince like Shere Ali. The Native Envoy at the Amir's Court was sent for to Simla in the autumn of 1876, as the Amir declined to receive a special Mission at Kabul, and the record of his conversations with the Viceroy and Sir Lewis Pelly is very interesting. The Viceroy explained his policy very frankly, saying that he could not undertake to defend the Amir's frontier unless he had British Agents stationed at certain points to watch it; and he declared that, "if "the Amir remained our friend, the military "power of England could be spread round him "as a ring of iron, and, if he became our "enemy, it could break him as a reed." Then, reviewing the Amir's position, he compared it to "that of an earthen pipkin between two iron "pots." The use of such threatening language seems to us to have been singularly indiscreet; and not less so was the choice of Sir Lewis Pelly as the Envoy to meet the Amir's Envoy at Peshawur in January 1877, and conclude a Treaty of which the first condition should be the admission of British officers into Herat, Kandahar, and Balkh. The Amir was in a very bad temper, in consequence of what Lord Lytton and the whole Conservative party call the mismanagement of Lord Northbrook; and it was certain that in this frame of mind he would resent as a fresh outrage a proposal to thrust British officers upon him, as even in the days of his warmest friendship for the English he had steadfastly set his face against this concession, for reasons which must be acknowledged to be very weighty. Sir Lewis Pelly, too, who has some force of character, but is conspicuously deficient in the tact required for the conduct of delicate negotiations, seems to have taken a positive delight in pressing upon the Amir's Envoy with a persistence amounting to rudeness the acceptance of this offensive condition, as preliminary to the negotiation of a Treaty. In the formal despatches in which he communicates to the Envoy a record of their conversations, he qualifies several of the arguments used on behalf of the Amir as "absurd," and throughout the conference he showed not the slightest desire to be the herald of a policy of conciliation. As we read the papers we cannot wonder that the Envoy refused to be bullied into granting the desired concession, and that the Conference was abruptly broken off. Our belief is that the negotiations might have succeeded had the Viceroy been willing to put confidence in the Amir to the extent of signing with him a general Treaty of alliance, and then to demand permission from the propitiated Prince for British officers to go to the Afghan Frontier on a special Mission, for the purpose of taking measures for effectually defending it in the expected war between England and Russia. But it may well be that the time had gone by for the conclusion of a friendly Treaty. Shere Ali had learned to mistrust the English, and was disposed to await the issue of the war in Turkey before committing himself to an intimate alliance with them. In any case, Lord Lytton's conduct, after the rupture of the Peshawur conference, was most judicious. While disclaiming any designs against the independence of Afghanistan, and promising to maintain existing Treaties, the Viceroy gave the Amir clearly to understand that any act of his showing hostile intentions towards England would be severely punished; and Shere Ali has, therefore, only himself to blame for having, by his reception of a Russian Mission at Kabul and his refusal to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain, provided the Government of India with a good *casus belli*.

In reading the Afghan papers, one may easily be led into doing injustice to some eminent Anglo-Indians by omitting to observe dates, and so ascribing to men who have held and some of whom still hold high office in this country opinions they have long ago discarded. Thus, for instance, Lord Napier, who, as Commander-in-Chief in India, was a member of Lord Lawrence's Government and then heartily supported the policy of masterly inactivity, has since formally recanted, in a Memorandum dated May 30, 1878, the opinion that we can afford to remain quiescent while Russia is steadily advancing. "Our policy," he now says, "of "masterly inactivity, or rather of receding "from every difficulty until what were matters "easy of suppression have grown into serious "dangers, has continued too long, and if it is "maintained it will lead us to disaster. It has "been frequently asserted, by people with pre-"tensions to speak with authority, that we shall "be secure if we remain within our mountain "boundary. But this is at variance with all "history. A mountain chain that can be pierc-"ed in many places is no security if you hide "behind it. India has been often entered "through her mountain barrier which was never "defended. India waited to fight the battle "in her own plains, and invariably "lost it." The clue to Lord Napier's change of opinion is of course the progress of Russia, which now renders possible the invasion of India by all the tribes of Central Asia, whom nothing would unite but the prospect of plundering India under competent European leadership. A similar remark applies to the Minute by Sir Richard Temple, published in this volume, on Sir Henry Rawlinson's paper. This Minute is dated 8th December 1868, and is therefore more than ten years old. The writer was at that time a member of Lord Lawrence's Government, and a devout believer in what may be called the Punjab Frontier policy. His minute is admirable as a recapitulation, in effective language, of the most forcible arguments against the recommendation of Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere that British officers should be sent into Afghanistan; and we may admit that the justice of Sir Richard's views as to the inevitable results of such an attempt to bring Afghanistan under control has been proved by experience. But it by no means follows that the present Governor of Bombay agrees with his old chief in condemning the present Afghan war. Even in 1868 Sir Richard Temple took very good care to dissociate himself from those Anglo Indians who profess to see in the advance of Russia towards the Indian border something to be thankful for. In the earlier paragraphs of his Minute he considers what ought to be done when nothing remained between British India and Russian Bokhara but Afghanistan, and he comes to this conclusion, "Without at all "objecting to what Russia is doing in Bokhara, "we have a right to ask, for our own interest "and safety, that she abstain from all inter-"ference in Afghanistan (including Herat). "As our relations with Russia are at present "friendly, we might, I submit, make diplomatic "representations to her on the subject. If "after that she persisted in interfering "within the prohibited limits it would "only be with a view of injuring us, and "*our Government would know how to take the* "*steps which alone could properly be taken under* "*such circumstances. In that case Russia would* "*have to look to her own safety in various parts* "*of the world.*" Had Sir Richard Temple, therefore, been Viceroy three months ago, he must, for consistency's sake, have urged the Home Government to declare war against Russia for overstepping the "prohibited limits." Russia has excused herself for interfering in Afghanistan and withdrawn her mission, and cannot therefore be attacked at present; but it is clear that Sir Richard Temple must heartily approve the determination of the Viceroy not to give Shere Ali another chance of playing into the hands of the Russians.

WITH SIR SAM BROWNE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DAKA, Dec. 13.

I send you a short letter to tell you some information that may be useful to you.

There are great changes taking place in the position of the troops.

The 10th Hussars are ordered in from Basawal and will I believe return to Peshawur. This looks as if they were not considered any longer necessary here, and are being sent to a position where there is better food, &c. for the horses. I conclude from this that we are not going to Jellalabad, as in the country about there abundant forage can I believe be got for horses.

A battery of artillery have gone on from here to Basawal. They can feed better there than here, and the country being more open there, they would be more useful there than here. The 4th Hazara Mountain Battery has come in here as they are of use in these hilly parts and must bear a part in any expedition against the hill tribes, which probably would be undertaken from this place in preference to any other place.

Both these, as well as the first-mentioned movement, look like settling here for the winter months.

The Rifle Brigade are returning; this is I fancy on account of some sickness that is prevalent among them.

Colonel Jenkins of the Guides has been named Commandant, which looks as if Sir Sam Browne was going to move, and I hear he is returning to Peshawur, but my authority for this is not good.

Judging from these facts and my own observation of other things, I conclude that it is the opinion of the Government that it is unnecessary to prolong the line of our communications by advancing to Jellalabad, as they probably consider that not sufficient food could be obtained there to support the troops, and that therefore extra expense will be spared by remaining where we are. I suppose they consider that we are near enough to advance to Jellalabad in case it was threatened by the forces or agents of the Amir, but they hold that, placed as he is, he will not be able to injure those persons who have offered their services to us.

There is no disadvantage, so far as I can see, in the present plan; in fact the advantage is so far on our side, for we place the Amir in a position of great difficulty for a long period, while we are only occupying that part of the country which we intend eventually to make our own. In the meantime we have no war to make except with the hill tribes, and they, I fancy, will now be pretty freely licked into shape, and all the advantage of the large body of troops now here will be taken for that purpose. Colonel Jenkins, of the Guides, will be just the right man to conduct such expeditions. The health of the troops here is good with the exception of the 14th Sikhs, who have suffered and are still suffering from lung sicknesses. They have already lost over 50 men. It appears that those regiments which have left Peshawur in a sickly state of health, chiefly those who have for long been quartered there, are those who have suffered most from illness here.

The weather here is very pleasant but subject to great vicissitudes, for during the middle of the day the sun is very hot so that a helmet is absolutely necessary, whereas so soon as the sun goes down and before it rises the cold is very great, so much so that last night water left in a basin was frozen to the thickness of half an inch, and water thrown on the ground froze in a few minutes. These changes are naturally very trying to men not in strong health and doing such duties as guards.

The spirit of the troops is I think excellent, and they prefer war. We are doing nothing, and they have a desire not only to go to Jellalabad but also to give the hillmen a good lesson, and they think the paying hillmen for supposed assistance a great mistake. Some food seems to come in. We live upon eggs, beef, mutton and fowls, the greater part of which comes I conclude from the neighbourhood; and lately we have received a good many pears and apples from the Jellalabad district. Also firewood, an article very scarce here, is now coming in.

The natives are very few about here. No women that I have yet seen, with the exception of the old women left at the fort the other day. The natives are permitted to go just where they please, it appears to me, during the day. At night the pickets and sentries keep a good look-out.

I went over to-day to see Lalpura, having obtained an escort of natives from Major Cavagnari. Lalpura is a village lying just opposite Daka on the other side of the Kabul river, which is here about 50 yards broad. There is a large ferry boat which is worked by natives from side to side, the stream running very rapidly. I hoped to find it a place with at all events a decent bazaar on account of it being at the termination of the roads, both those from our frontier and those from the north, and also being the place where the tolls are taken of all boats, cargoes, &c., passing down the river from the Jellalabad district.

But I was disappointed in finding it a mere mud village with no shops but those where they sell things purely of native and most ordinary use, such as chatties, rice, &c. On the bank of the river there are a few trees, and under the shade of these is a beautiful spot for a picnic (there is not much grass), for it is cool in the hot day and the view looks straight up the river in the Jellalabad direction, the mountains on either side forming an open, as distinguished from a close, gorge. A temple, also situated on the river bank, is in a very pleasant situation. It stands quite 18 feet above the water as it is now, and yet they tell me that three years ago in the floods the water came into it and that such floods are not uncommon, a thing rather startling when we consider the immense width of the river bed, I should say some 800 yards. If a good bungalow were built upon this place it would make a very pretty pleasure residence, a sort of Pope's villa in these parts. The temple itself appeared quite destitute of all implements, fetishes, devices, &c.; it is simply a house to go and pray in, I fancy, in a pleasant position. Here praying one could contemplate the works of the great Artist and be reminded in the rushing strength of the river of His mighty power. Surely the swiftly rolling river, the mighty mountains, and the glorious sun are fitter objects to remind us, when praying, of the Deity, than the pictures and incense and gaudy robes of priests. Unfortunately our climate does not allow of open air praying. We did not enter the temple, as we could not do so with our boots on without giving offence.

One of our escort, a fine fellow, nearly six feet I should say, was very well armed. I examined his sword; it was a Damascus blade with a steel and silver handle worked at Jellalabad. He said its value was 500 rupees, but that statement I should receive with caution. I should be very sorry to give anything like the sum, although it appeared to be a very good weapon.

We are expecting more raids against the hill tribes and hope we shall be more successful this time than last; for it is my impression that last time we started intending to arrive at a village and we got to the caves and consequently had to go on to the village afterwards. I fancy Cavagnari's guides made a mistake, but of this I am not certain. Sure I am that it was a waste of energy to march a large number of troops 15 miles at night in order to obtain four hostages from a tribe that state they were friendly. This might, I should have thought, have been obtained without so much trouble. Still it is exceedingly doubtful if we should have found our friends at home if we had gone straight to the village. I expect they would have received intimation of our approach. I have no doubt that the expedition did a great deal of good, for it must rather startle the enemy to waken up in the morning with the intelligence that the people he believed 15 miles away below his hills are at his very door, and may be there any other morning.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

SHERAGAI, Dec. 2.

First let me correct a mistake that I made in my last letter. I believe that I placed the 14th Sikhs at Lundi Khana; I have since learnt that they are at Daka and the 20th N. I. guard the Commissariat camp at Lundi Khana.

The 45th Sikhs are now in camp at Sheragai, with the exception of three companies at Ali Musjid, and some of the 2nd Division of the Field Force under General Maude garrison Jamrud.

General Maude is now in command of the troops guarding the Pass as far as Ali Musjid, but this portion of the line of communication is to be handed over to the 2nd Division shortly, and the whole of the troops of the 1st Division now in camp at Sheragai and Ali Musjid are to move forward. The 45th Sikhs are already under orders and the 2nd (?) Goorkhas take their place. The remainder of the troops will probably advance as soon as the Commissariat arrangements (there is a great deficiency of transport still) are complete.

What this imports I cannot tell; all sorts of rumours are, as usual, flying about; a few days ago it was said that the Mir Akhor was amongst the hills to the West of Peshawur with a division of the Afghan army and would shortly attack Ali Musjid; the next day the Afghan division had disappeared and he had raised some thousands of the hill tribes to attack us; to-day we hear that the Amir has given in and that an Envoy has been sent to Sir Sam Browne at Daka to treat for peace. Whatever happens I fancy the majority of the 1st Division may make up their minds to spend the winter in Afghanistan; to many this is a pleasant enough prospect as there are rumours of shooting and fishing in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, and, now that the Pass is quiet, there ought to be no difficulty in the transport of stores to the front. The Khyberis seem to have settled down, and for the present at all events allow the convoys to plod their weary way to the front in peace. It is said that besides evincing a rooted dislike to exposing themselves to shell practice, they display a decided unwillingness to put themselves within range of the Martini Henry. Its accuracy, range, and hard hitting powers astonish and disgust them.

I forgot to mention in my list of captures at Ali Musjid the mules of the Amir's mountain batteries; there were nearly 200 left behind in the fort; many of them very fine animals and worth taking care of, but as no one seems to have considered it his business to see that they were properly disposed of, I doubt whether Government has reaped the full benefit of their capture. With the exception of 48, the Khyberis looted them all. The weather so far has been perfect; the sun is hot during the day, but not unpleasantly so, and the nights, though cold, especially at the upper end of the Pass, where there have been sharp frosts, are delicious for Europeans. So far we have been fortunate in having no rain; I suppose we may expect some at Christmas, and from all accounts when it comes there will be plenty of it. There is still a good deal of fever about, and bivouacking in the rain will probably increase the number of sick. So it is to be hoped that, if the troops are to go into camp for the winter, the movements will be made before the rains set in.

There are several other things, too, that call for attention; the postal arrangements are still very defective and letters frequently go on to Daka which are intended for troops in the Pass; in the sanitary arrangements too there is room for improvement, and decomposing bodies of various kinds on the road from Jamrud to Daka produce a variety of smells that are more curious than pleasant. For this reason some heavy rain would do good, but there are other ways of disposing of decomposing animal matter, and it is surprising that orders should not have been issued on the subject.

14th December.

Since writing the above one or two bits of intelligence that may be interesting have reached me. It is said that Major Cavagnari has sent for durbar tents, &c., to Daka, so it is probably true that the Amir has sent to treat for peace, and that for the present at all events we are to have no more fighting. The 11th Bengal Lancers now in camp at Sheragai are, instead of going to the front, ordered back to Hurree-Sing-ka-Boorj, a movement that may perhaps be explained by the fact that they will there be inside the frontier line and consequently will no longer be supplied with free rations. There is, however, great difficulty in procuring forage at Sheragai camp, and I have no doubt that is an additional reason for their return.

The 45th Sikhs are sent on to Daka to relieve the 14th Sikhs, who have suffered severely from the cold and damp up there. They have lost already several men from a sort of pneumonia brought on by exposure at night.

There was a high wind in the Pass last night and to-day it continues to blow hard. The clouds of dust that are raised make travelling misery, and existence in camp, with the continual expectation of one's tent being carried away, the reverse of cheerful. The only thing to be said is that it is better than wet weather.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having observed in your edition of the 12th instant, that a friend (unknown) "Lapicida," had taken up the cudgels on my behalf, I sincerely hope that some salutary effect may result therefrom. A public journal is the best source to give publicity to grievances, for it appears that appeals to high authorities are too often burked, hence so much growling. It is a hard lot for a poor old soldier to be compelled to fight his own battle for his legal rights.

I was a Staff Serjeant forming one of the non-commissioned Officers of a Brigade, drawing staff clothing, and drawing extra pay, &c. Now surely these facts are sufficient to establish my claim to a superior pension to that of a Serjeant serving with a Battery, and my being granted relative rank of Battery Sarjeant-Major after three years by a Horse Guards Order; this latter rank I held 8 years and 6 months, and still my claim, which is so truly legitimate, is ignored. There appears to be a sad oversight in awarding what are the just dues to old soldiers who have served their Queen and country for a period of 28 years, and the administrative authorities with the Governor and Commander-in-Chief are blind sometimes to the claims submitted for rectification. Is it possible that one who served upwards of 23 years in the several grades is to be allowed to remain with a pension lower than that of a Serjeant?

It is to be hoped that the letter of "Lapicida" will tend to awaken those in authority to justice being meted out to one who has toiled hard in this clime to earn an equitable pension to subsist on with a family.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

FLIGHT OF THE AMIR.

Authentic information has been received of the flight of the Amir from Kabul for Turkistân, accompanied by the remaining Officers of the Russian Mission.

Yakub Khan has been released and left at Kabul.

The Amir seems to have lost nearly all authority at Kabul; before his departure large numbers of soldiers deserted.

Our troops were expected to reach Jellalabad on Friday last.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ZAKA-KHEYLS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

A small joint expedition from Jamrud and Daka went out on the night of the 20th to Bazar to punish the Zaka-Khels, who have been the cause of most of the disturbances in the Khyber, and met no opposition. They destroyed some offending villages, and are now returning.

DEATH OF CAPTAINS GOAD AND POWELL.

General Roberts has telegraphed that Captains Goad and Powell have both died of their wounds.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

RUMOURS FROM KABUL.

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

It is reported that the Amir has sent his family and treasury to Mamiana.

THE KHYBER PASS COLUMN.

Sir Sam Browne marched towards Jellalabad on the 18th.

An expedition has been sent against Bazar, the principal village of the Zukkur Kheyls, the hostile Afridi tribe who were concerned in the attacks on our camps.

ATTACK ON A SIGNALLING PARTY.

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The signalling party on Larkai hill at the mouth of the Pass was attacked on the 19th. The Afridis attacked a party of the 2nd Goorkhas who were in charge of camels and mules out grazing, and captured twenty-three camels, but these were re-taken by a party sent after them. Four of the enemy were killed.

THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

CAMP, THRO' QUETTA, Dec. 22, 10 A.M.

The British Agent requested to leave Kandahar, has arrived in Camp. He reports the garrison of Kandahar to consist of one Infantry and three Cavalry Regiments, and a body of feudatory militia. The Herat troops had not arrived. My previous advices respecting the improbability of resistance appear to be confirmed. The supply depot between Quetta and the Kojuk is being energetically formed. The Kojuck route has been finally adopted, and General Stewart's division is rapidly arriving at Quetta.

CAMP, THRO' QUETTA, Dec. 22, 2 P.M.

Afzul Khan, Governor of Kandahar, having sent all his household belongings to Kabul, has been endeavouring to stir up a religious war, but with little success. The few men assembled are clamouring for food. There is much discontent in the city, provisions being difficult to obtain, as they are not exposed for sale. Preparations are proceeding for sending General Biddulph's force across the Kojuk. Part of General Stewart's force will probably advance by the kafila route.

SIR SAM BROWNE'S FORCE.

BASAWAL, THRO' JAMRUD, Dec. 18.

More troops arrived here with Sir Sam Browne and staff yesterday. The troops advance to-day towards Chardeh. The Mir Akhor is reported to have died at Lughman.

CHARDEH, THRO' JAMRUD, Dec. 22.

Sir Sam Browne, with brigades under Generals Macpherson, Gough, and Jenkins, reached Chardeh without opposition on the 18th inst.

It is reported that the Russians having refused to assist the Amir, his officers are detained by them till their Mission returns to Russian territory.

The Mir Akhor is not dead but ill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Viceroy arrived at Government House at 11-10 this morning, and was received by the Lieutenant Governor, Members of Council, and a number of officers and gentlemen. The Volunteers formed a Guard of Honor at Government House.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE KERRY ELECTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

At the County Kerry election for the seat left vacant on account of the decease of the late member, the Liberal candidate has been returned by a large majority.

THE ROUMELIAN COMMISSION.

At the adjournment of the Roumelian Commission, Prince Dondoukoff Konakoff addressed the Russian officials, and enjoined them to support the financial administration of the Commission.

Consols closed at 94¼, being a fall of ⅛ on previous quotations.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.

The *Golos* announces the publication of correspondence from Kabul dated Oct. 13th.

This describes the cordial reception afforded to the Mission by the Amir. It states that a convention has been concluded relating to the administration of Afghanistan and, on the question of succession, recognising the existing *regime*. No offensive and defensive alliance has been agreed upon, but Russian obligations morally support the integrity and independence of Afghanistan.

When the Amir consulted with General Stolieteff concerning what reception the British Mission should receive, the latter gave an evasive answer, and stated that the simultaneous sojourn at Kabul of embassies from two countries that were almost hostile would be, at the least, inconvenient. The Amir, continues the correspondence, thereupon decided to refuse to receive the British Mission.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have expelled four members of the Exchange, and suspended two others, for unfair dealings in bank shares.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Dec 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Ava, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	51,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	6,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton....	71,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton..............	333,000	do.
Do. do. Surats..............	57,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.....	53,000	do.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings......................	5-1½
8½ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist........................	0-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-6⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............	73½
4½ per cent. do.	78¾
3 per cent. Consols for account.	94¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112⅝
Bar Silver	49½
Total Coin in the Bank of France......	£83,400,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£98,200,000

Arrivals—Afley, Apis, Trentham Hall.

We understand that the appointment of Brigade Major of Cavalry with General Primrose's Division has been given to Captain Heyland, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, who, it will be remembered, gave up the post of Brigade Major at Deesa to rejoin his regiment when the 1st Lancers were ordered on service to Malta.

Captain Marryat, R.E., has received charge of the office of Manager of the Dhond and Munmar State Railway from Mr. Izatt. The latter gentleman goes to the Carwar railway line.

The *Pioneer*:—One of the two young noblemen of Hyderabad, who offered their services to the Government of India for the Cabul campaign, and who were directed to join General Stewart's column—the son of the Amir Kabeer—finds it impossible to reconcile the feelings of his family to his enterprise. His departure for the British forces in Kabul will, therefore, in all probability, be given up. The nephew of Sir Salar Jung is more fortunate in meeting with no family opposition, and indeed would be greatly disappointed if any circumstances prevent his departure for the frontier. Sir Salar Jung himself seems to be anxious that his nephew's loyal intentions should not be frustrated, and it is expected that the latter, who has made preparations for his departure, will soon proceed on his way to join General Stewart.

We (*Madras Mail*) are not at all astonished to learn that the result of Mr. T. C. Hope's labours is "an important commercial treaty," which will place the Portuguese possessions practically within the Customs Union of British India, and so do away with the evil which has been Mr. Hope's *bete noir*. We should have been astonished if the Portuguese Government had proved any more invulnerable to Mr. Hope's persistent worrying than his own superiors have done. The officials of the Portuguese Customs Department will feel quite thankful that they have got off so easily; and as they watch the departure of the British Envoy from their shores, it will be with tears of devout thankfulness. Mr. Hope's public services have been already rewarded with the Star of India; and it is stated that as a recognition of his successful mission, he will be promoted to the second class of that Order. This will be a fitting mode of recognizing that blind obedience to the wishes of the Government of India which he has always appeared to yield. We say *appeared*, for Mr. Hope is one of those men who lead, even when they seem to follow. Apart from the necessity of the mission on which he has been employed, he has no doubt found it convenient thus to cement the bonds which unite him to the Government of India. His kind friends on the Bombay side are anxious that he should be pushed into the Bombay Council as the successor of Mr. Gibbs, who retires in April next; but it is now pretty well known in official circles that this is precisely what he wishes to avoid. It is not for this that a gentleman with a large private fortune holds on in India, when, in everybody's opinion but his own, he would be better at home. It is more than suspected that he has his eye on the Bombay Governorship; and the promotion now in the immediate future will be a step towards this end. The Bombay Civilians have been anxiously awaiting the intimation which will decide whether he is to revert to his work as a Collector, to enter the Bombay Council, or to remain with the Supreme Government. The announcement now made will relieve their fears. The author and conductor of a successful mission to a foreign Power, and the owner of a K. C. S. I., could not be relegated to the duties of a district office. For the present, the official world will be denied the gratification of seeing Sir Richard Temple and Sir Theodore Hope sitting in the same Council; and the latter will not, if he has his own way, enter the Bombay Government until he is able to take his seat in its presidential chair. If that day ever comes, the Bombay Civilians will not have all their sorrows to seek, for unless rumour exaggerates his fussiness, his little finger will be thicker than his predecessor's loins.

The *Pioneer*:—In the attack on the Peiwar Kotal there were several hand-to-hand fights. We learn that Lieutenant Colonel Brownlow, commanding the 72nd Highlanders, had an encounter with an Afghan swordsman, the Colonel getting the better of the combat, and killing his enemy with his claymore. Lieutenant Munro of the same regiment (who it will be remembered was wounded by a musket shot in the shoulder) also had a fight with one of the enemy, and in the struggle both fell, the Afghan getting away from the gallant young Scotchman, and making tracks for his comrades.

The *Englishman*:—The real weakness which we have so far displayed in the war—and there can be no doubt that we have displayed weakness of a most astounding nature,—consists not so much in errors of strategy, which may be accepted as deliberate, as in unpardonable want of forethought, power of organisation, and ordinary care. The special knowledge of the military expert is not needed to detect the terrible neglect which could have allowed troops and camp-followers, born and bred under a tropical sun, to proceed to Quetta without the simplest means of protection from the rigours of an almost Arctic climate, though those means were available in abundance in or near the places from which they started. The consequences that have followed are of a kind at which humanity would shudder even if they were unavoidable,—hospitals filled with soldiers crippled for life by exposure; the line of march marked by the skeletons of half naked coolies, literally frozen to death. The hopeless confusion, too, which up to a very late date has characterised the marching, camping, commissariat, and postal arrangements of the same force, has been such as nothing but the utter absence of any competent controlling power can explain. Want of ordinary military care, again, has been profusely displayed in the campaign, in the first reconnaissance of the Peiwar, when a weak force was allowed to rush blindly into the very jaws of the enemy, but for whose cowardice it must have been annihilated; in the abortive attack on Ali Musjid; in the failure to support or recall the 14th Sikhs on that occasion; in the looting of the baggage of part of the Quetta force, though in view of the total absence of all precautions displayed in the movements of that force, it seems almost superfluous to mention so trivial an accident. The wonder to us is how the Quetta force has any baggage left.

What will those gentlemen in England who lately memorialised the Secretary of State for India on the impropriety of Sir Richard Temple attending a festival in honor of Ganpatti, say when they hear that the Viceroy, on his late visit to Amritsar, in commemoration of the event and of the loyal gathering of the Sikhs at Lahore, presented a donation of Rs. 500 to the Golden Temple, and promised an embroidered cover to the sacred writings of the Sikhs preserved there?

The *Statesman*:—A curious fact seems to have been brought to light during the University entrance examinations last week. Candidates who present themselves for examination must fulfil certain conditions, and a certificate from the Principal or Head-master of the school they have attended is therefore requisite. Now it seems that a number of fictitious schools have sprung into existence, of which no one knows anything beyond the fact that they send up candidates armed with the necessary certificate. To take a purely imaginary case: suppose a boy to be dismissed from St. Xavier's College for grave misconduct shortly before the date of examination, he would thus be deprived of the necessary certificate, and disqualified for matriculation. But he can dodge the authorities. He can buy a certificate, signed by the mythical head-master of a school in some out-of-the-way street in Calcutta, or unknown mofussil village, and if he happens to have the requisite scholarship may pass the examination—unless he is detected. The game is now, we suspect, played out. One candidate, if not others, was detected; and a pretty long list of schools supposed to be mythical is to be the subject of enquiry. It should be easy to prevent imposition of this kind. If it is necessary to impose other conditions than scholarship for matriculation, all schools should be registered and visited (not necessarily examined) by a Government Inspector, before being allowed to send up candidates. It may be a question, however, whether there is much advantage in enforcing the conditions, other than scholarship, now demanded of candidates.

The *Englishman*:—For some time past the Maharaja of Cashmere has given considerable attention to the development of an industry in the growing and reeling of silk, to cover to some extent the losses occasioned by the depression in the shawl trade. The efforts made have been fairly successful so far, samples of raw silk sent to England for valuation having been reported superior to Bengal, and approaching Italian silk in quality. The progress of the industry has, however, we hear, received a severe check,—an epidemic disease having killed off most of the worms, and this season there are no eggs to breed from. The whole thing must be recommenced. This is a great pity: the climate is well adapted to the cultivation of silk; much perseverance and public spirit had been shown by the Maharajah's officials in creating and fostering a new industry, and the unfortunate inhabitants of the valley are badly in want of means to keep themselves alive.

BOMBAY.

Fair.—A fair will be held this day on the Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay and Baroda Railway.—We learn that the landing and loading contract for stores, fuel, &c., of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the next year has been given to Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Madon, an old contractor, who has had considerable experience in work of this kind.

Another plaint filed against W. Nicol and Co.—Another plaint on behalf of the managers of the Chartered, the French, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks has been filed in the High Court against W. Nicol and Co., praying that the signatures to the deed of trust, dated 14th October 1878, may be cancelled and that the deed be declared invalid.

A chairman for the new corporation.—A circular has been going the round of the newly-elected members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, asking them to elect Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., as chairman of the new Corporation.

New Dhurumsey Mills.—In pursuance of an order made on the 16th inst. by Sir Charles Sargent in the suit of Pestonjee Eduljee Pochora and another against the directors of the Company, the adjourned ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company, which was held at its registered office, 5, Church Gate Street, on Saturday last, was further adjourned until the 25th prox.

High Court.—On Saturday last, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Green heard some ecclesiastical motions, one of which was in connection with the estate of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, one of the richest men in Bombay, who died in December 1877 worth more than fifteen lakhs of rupees in cash. Sir Charles Sargent, who presided in the first division court, delivered a judgment in a case in which a dispute had arisen between two Hindoo neighbours about the use of a terrace. The particulars were of no public interest.

Police Courts Christmas Vacation.—The Girgaum and Fort Police Courts during the Christmas vacation, which extend from Tuesday the 24th instant to the 2nd January, both days inclusive, will be open at 8 a.m. daily for emergent business only, with the exception of Christmas day and New Year's day, on which two days the courts will be closed.

Mr. R. A. Shea, writing of his visit to Goa in the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, says:—"About a mile from the Church of Bom Jesus are two wells, in one of which St. Francis Xavier is said to have bathed; the other is reported to be the one from which he used to drink. Near the latter well is a tree whose bark has been partially torn off, and this tree, say the Goanese, is the one against which our Saint leaned; but the fact is scarcely credible, since the tree does not seem to be more than 20 years old. Another tradition among them is that a certain light appears in the darkest part of the well, at different periods of the day; but I found out that this was all a farce. At the further end of the tank is a hole, covered over with grass. When the grass is removed, the gap admits the sun's rays on the surface of the water and causes a sparkling light to be seen in the well."

The charge against the Municipal Superintendent of Roads.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Narayen Bapoojee, the Municipal Superintendent of Roads, was formally committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on three charges under sections 417, 418, 571, and 167 of the Indian Penal Code.

Extensive theft of ornaments.—On Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, Wassoodew Suddassew, a servant in the employ of Mr. Chintamon Krishna, residing at Withalwady, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of committing theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,237 and three valuable documents, the property of his master, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Considerable credit is due to Messrs. McGuire and Jones, two police officers, by the tact they exercised, which resulted in discovering the prisoner who had absconded after the theft, and also in their recovering the whole of the property.

Evading the liquor licence.—An Eranee Parsee named Khoodadad Byram was on Saturday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Foard, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 20.

Wife selling at Poona.—On Wednesday last two Dullalis named Cootoo and Soobhoo were sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment, the former, being an old offender, to one year, and the latter to six months. It appears that they were both concerned in a transaction wherein a bunjaree named Sooka was instigated to sell his wife and two children to another bunjaree named Tookaram for Rs. 128. The bunjarees were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, the former to three months and the latter to six months.—*Poona Observer.*

The Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government complains that his time is taken up with a great deal of useless work. For instance, he was asked in 45 cases to say whether any proof of poisoning existed. In 15 of these cases it was perfectly impossible to discuss the cause of death—through the meagreness, stupidity or complete want of information from the police. For instance, the police thought a man had been poisoned because a hospital assistant had described the appearance of the dead body as rather black; "not an unusual circumstance," says the Chemical Analyser "in India." However, he had other things to examine besides the viscera of people supposed to be poisoned. Bottles of fine champagne cognac, old champagne cognac, and superior old cognac brandy, at prices from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9½ per dozen, were found to "differ very materially in composition from genuine brandy,"—as might have been expected. Dr. Lyon also examined some kerosine, six samples of which flashed at temperatures ranging from 82° to 93°, four out of six flashing at 84° or under. Now in England kerosine with a flashing point below 100° is considered dangerous, and can only be stored under conditions carefully laid down in the Act 34 and 35 Vic., Cap. 105. In Bombay, kerosine flashing at temperatures considerably below 100° can be imported and retailed with impunity.—*Pioneer.*

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th December 1878 was 13,705 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 6,160. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.		Week ending 14th Dec. 1878.		Week ending 15th Dec. 1877.	Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—Weight	Mds	32,79	Mds	12,654	...		Mds	9,375
Amount	Rs.	19,67	Rs.	96,19	...		Rs.	7,652
GRAIN—Weight	Mds	10,96,50	Mds	1,22,440	..		Mds	12,790
Amount	Rs.	38,446	Rs.	39,991	..		Rs.	1,545
JAGREE—Weight	Mds.	9,863	Mds	12,440	...		Mds	2,577
Amount	Rs.	4,608	Rs.	3,603	Rs.	1005		...
OPIUM—Weight	Mds.	364	Mds.	168	Mds	196		...
Amount	Rs.	876	Rs.	425	Rs.	451		...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—Weight	Mds	5,824	Mds	6,017	...		Mds.	193
Amount	Rs.	4,928	Rs.	5,878	...		Rs.	950
SALT—Weight	Mds	59,708	Mds	28,638	Mds.	31,070		...
Amount	Rs.	12,495	Rs.	6,826	Rs.	5,669		...
SEEDS—Weight	Mds	7,323	Mds	15,991	...		Mds.	8,669
Amount	Rs.	2,254	Rs.	5,766	...		Rs.	3,512
SUGAR—Weight	Mds	9,027	Mds	6,775	Mds.	2,252		...
Amount	Rs.	4,521	Rs.	3,838	Rs.	683		...
GENERAL GOODS—Weight	Mds	1,25,099	Mds	1,11,308	Mds.	13,791		...
Amount	Rs.	33,455	Rs.	33,764	...		Rs.	309
TOTAL—Weight	Mds	3,30,136	Mds	3,16,431	Mds	13,705		...
Amount	Rs.	1,03,550	Rs.	1,09,710	...		Rs.	6,160

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The Decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 14th December 1878 was 92,643 maunds, and in money Rs. 68,660. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.		Week ending 14th Dec. 1878.		Week ending 15th Dec. 1877.	Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—Weight	Mds	13,576	Mds	33,165	...		Mds	19,589
Amount	Rs.	14,739	Rs.	33,795	...		Rs.	19,056
WHEAT—Weight	Mds	26,307	Mds	87,654	...		Mds	61,347
Amount	Rs.	11,755	Rs.	47,852	...		Rs.	36,097
GRAIN AND SEEDS—Weight	Mds	2,50,013	Mds	2,26,248	Mds	23,765		...
Amount	Rs.	1,32,643	Rs.	1,27,239	Rs.	5,404		...
SALT—Weight	Mds	60,365	Mds	37,641	Mds	22,724		...
Amount	Rs.	31,009	Rs.	20,459	Rs.	10,550		...
OPIUM—Weight	Mds	991	Mds.	732	Mds	259		...
Amount	Rs.	3,735	Rs.	2,977	Rs.	758		...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—Weight	Mds	16,264	Mds.	15,683	Mds	581		...
Amount	Rs.	23,751	Rs.	23,125	Rs.	626		...
GENERAL GOODS—Weight	Mds	1,96,115	Mds	2,55,151	..		Mds	59,036
Amount	Rs.	1,18,919	Rs.	1,49,764	...		Rs	30,845
TOTAL—Weight	Mds	5,63,631	Mds	6,56,274	...		Mds	92,643
Amount	Rs.	3,36,551	Rs.	4,05,211	...		Rs.	68,660

How the money goes.—After a sum of about half a lakh of rupees had been spent on the construction of the new regimental lines at Poodoopett to take the place of those at Vepery, it has, we hear from several quarters, been decided to abandon the scheme on the ground that the site is not a good one for lines, as there are buildings towards the east which would shut off the sea-breeze, and, besides, the lines would prove a nuisance to house-owners in the vicinity. These are, no doubt, good reasons why the lines should not be constructed at Poodoopett; only it is a pity they were not perceived earlier, and the money expended upon the purchase of land saved. We believe it is intended to construct new lines at Palaveram, at the suggestion of the military authorities, the piece of ground behind the Roman Catholic Chapel Hill having been selected as the most suitable site.—*Madras Times.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Travancore, Captain W. Barratt, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr A Gardiner — Mr J C Wentzell.

For Brindisi.—Mr J Monteath.

For Aden.

Condr E Gawthorne — Mr Ahmedkhan Goolkhan
Mrs Gawthorne and 5 children — Mr B Sorabjee Mehta.
Mr Munshee Kaudar Khan

For Suez.—Mr A Henser.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Vingorla the 20th inst., with the following officers and men of H. M.'s 2-7th Fusiliers and 5 horses:—Col. and Mrs. Daubeny, Captain and Mrs. B. S. DuJardin, Capt. R. B. Manning, Lieut. N. Pochin, Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick, Lieut. and Adjt C. D. M. Gall, 2nd Lieut. G. A. C. de Trafford, Quartermaster H. Clover, Pay Master F. G. F. Moore, Surgeon Major B. T. Giraud, 220 rank and file, 10 women, 22 children and 70 followers.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE—CHRISTMAS DINNER FUND.

Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following:—

Col. Mignon	Rs.	5
Gratten Geary, Esq.	,,	10
John Ryan, Esq.............................	,,	10

W. M. Coghlan, Esq., C.S., present of Guinness's Stout and Tobacco.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

This company repeated their performances of Don Pasquale and Ernani on Friday and Saturday nights. The audiences on both occasions were very scanty—so poor that it must have been with an effort that the company carried their work through with the *nerve* and spirit they were able to keep up. We have noticed both Operas already. They are well suited to the resources of the company; and the comic element in Don Pasquale takes as well on a small stage as on a large. We were much pleased with Signora Coy's singing in this opera. The Don himself was very amusing and played the part to perfection. Signor Berghamaschi's singing did not seem to be quite up to his usual mark, but was still excellent; and we must again express our astonishment that a town where every man one meets is eager to show that he too can talk by the hour of the Operas of the day cannot furnish better audiences to representations that are certainly quite as good as those which draw crowded houses in the smaller towns on the continent. We may remark in concluding this brief notice that we do not share the views of our contemporary with regard to the desirability of having books of the opera of some sort available. It is a great detraction from one's enjoyment of an opera like Don Pasquale to know nothing, or to have only a dim recollection of the main outlines of the story. But on Friday night there was only one copy of the book among the whole of the dress circle. It was diligently handed from one to another between the acts; but as it happened, at the 32nd page, for no particular reason, to repeat pp. 1-32 and then leap to p. 49, it was rather more distracting than no book at all. We think the management make a mistake on this point. It would be very easy to put a sketch of the plot on the play-bill, and that would be better than nothing. We trust the company will have a full house to-night.

THEFT OF OPIUM BY G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVANTS.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, Gopall Janardhun, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company, attached to the Byculla station, and Oomer Khan Abdoola Khan, a police constable of the G. I. P. R. Company, doing duty at the Byculla station, were both convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing theft on the 8th instant, of 25 seers of opium, valued at Rs. 500, the property of that Company. They were each sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that a quantity of opium was being transmitted by rail from one of the stations of the line for Ahmedabad, and on arrival at the Byculla station the contents of the waggon were examined with the way bills. Prisoner No. 1 was deputed to do this duty, prisoner No. 2 being on duty at the time, when the waggon after examination was re-sealed. In due course the waggon was forwarded to the Dadur junction for transference to the B. B. and C. I. Railway line for transmission to Ahmedabad. On arriving at this junction, the waggon was re-examined, where it was found that one of the boxes of opium had been tampered with, and a quantity stolen therefrom. Information having been given to the police, Mr. Austin, the chief Inspector of the Bombay Division of the G. I. P. Railway Police, discovered that opium had been sold by railway servants to certain dealers in the town, who recognized prisoner No. 2 as the party who had sold a portion to them, which led to his arrest, and he subsequently divulged the whole affair, stating that the other prisoner was an accomplice in the theft.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The annual exhibition at the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim was held on Saturday evening. The Hon. L. R. Ashburner presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

The annual report, which was read by Mr. Spencer was as follows:—

"The most important event during the year, which the Committee have to record, is the removal of the Orphanage into its new premises. The new building, commenced in December 1875, was ready for occupation last April, and was opened on the 13th of that month, H. E. the Governor kindly presiding at the opening ceremony. The extended accommodation made available by the opening of the new building has enabled the committee to receive a larger number of children than has hitherto been possible. 19 children have been admitted into the Orphanage during the year under report, of this number, 8 were boys and 11 were girls. 7 boys and 5 girls have been withdrawn, and the school closes with a total of 41 boys and 40 girls on the roll. There are also 21 day scholars.

The almost uninterrupted good health enjoyed by the inmates of the Orphanage during the period under review is a matter which calls for an expression of much thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God for his goodness. Except in a few cases of slight indisposition, chiefly among the younger and the more delicate the health of the children has been very good throughout the year.

The following is an extract from a letter which has been received from the Educational Inspector, who examined the Orphanage in November last.

"The results of the examination as a whole are eminently creditable to the school, no less than 40 pupils out of the 76 examined passing in all heads.

And in a note addessed to the Rev. D. Macpherson, Mr. Jacob remarks:—

"It is superfluous for me to say anything regarding the management of the institution. But I cannot refrain from just referring to the very great pleasure I had in examining such bright, happy, and well trained children as the inmates of the Orphanage."

The amount of the Government grant has not yet been calculated, but the committee feel sure that the subscribers and friends of the Orphanage will unite in considering this result eminently satisfactory, and very creditable both to the children and their teachers.

With regard to the financial condition of the society, the Committee regret that they are unable to report satisfactorily. The treasurer's accounts show a heavy deficiency, the expenditure having exceeded the income by Rs. 4,000. A portion of this deficiency has arisen from the necessity of providing new furniture, lamps, &c., &c., on the removal of the Orphanage into the present building, and will not be an annual charge. Still, even taking these exceptional items into consideration, there is a considerable deficit to be made good.

It is satisfactory, however, to notice, as evidence of the increasing interest taken in the welfare of the Institution, a substantial increase in the amount of subscriptions received from the public in the Mofussil, these collections during the year under report exceeding those of the year previous Rs. 1,300 and the amount subscribed locally being about Rs. 200 more than last year.

The Committee feel that they cannot too frequently or too prominently bring to notice that the interest derived from the Society's Building Fund has been so materially lessened owing to the greater part of this Fund being absorbed by the cost of the new Orphanage, that it is of the first importance, if the Society is to fulfil its objects in the relief of destitute and orphan children. Applications for whose admissions are constantly being received—that there should be a substantial increase in the voluntary subscriptions from the public.

The Society's foundation fund at present amounts to Rs. 50,000, of which the half has been contributed by Government.

The Committee would be glad, if a substantial increase to this permanent endowment could be effected. They are hopeful that if a further sum of say Rs. 25,000 is raised, Government may hereafter be willing to supplement the amount by the grant of a like sum. A beginning has already been made, and subscriptions to an endowment Fund, up to the end of the year, amount to Rs. 500.

The Committee feel that they have only to make known the wants of the Orphanage, and are confident that this urgent appeal for increased aid, in order to carry on and extend the work of the Society will not be made in vain.

It is believed that many friends of the orphanage could help considerably by becoming monthly subscribers to some small extent. It may be mentioned that the fund is already assisted, to the extent of Rs. 120 a month by small subscriptions of Re. 1 and upwards, and the committee would be glad to see a large increase to this class of subscribers.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dutbie the warm thanks of the Committee are again due for the watchful care they have exercised over the children, and for their zealous promotion of all that concerns the welfare of the orphanage.

The Committee have also to thank Mrs. Good, the Matron for her careful supervision of the girls' department, and the pupil teachers, for their hearty discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

To Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co. the Committee desire to convey their warm acknowledgments for their kindness in continuing to supply all medicine free of charge.

The best thanks of the Committee are due to Dr. Macdonald for his kind attention to the children during sickness.

The Revd. Messrs. Grieve and Douglas have kindly undertaken the examination of the children in scripture knowledge, and their report is appended.

Superintendent's Report.

In December 1878 there were 81 children, 41 boys and 40 girls, including the pupil teachers, resident in the orphanage.

Besides these, there were 9 boys and 12 girls in attendance as day scholars, making the school attendance 93, and an increase of 12 as compared with that of December 1877.

The average monthly number of boarders in 1878 was 75 (exclusive of pupil teachers.)

The average monthly number of day scholars 17.

The average monthly school attendance 92.

During the year 8 boys and 11 girls were admitted as boarders and 7 boys and 5 girls were withdrawn, of the girls who left, 1 is married, and 4 returned to their friends. And of the boys 3 are employed in the G. I. P. Railway, 1 is engaged in a merchants' office, 1 in an Engineer's office, and two returned to their friends.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct, diligence, and progress of nearly all the children; and it is again my pleasing duty to state that Mrs. Good, Mr. Janardhun Punt, and the assistants Annie Raeban, Elizabeth Stevenson, Margaret Eastwood, and Julia Reilly have all worked heartily and efficiently.

The Revds. A. C. Grieve and J. Douglas examined the children in Bible knowledge, and have submitted a separate report on this important part of the children's daily studies.

In the end of the year five of the elder girls were communicants for the first time. This is a pleasing feature of the year's work, and is encouraging to us and to all who are interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of the children in the orphanage, as the influence of good and decided Christian elder pupils must help the younger in the doing of what is right, and raise the tone of the whole school.

The Government examination was conducted by Mr. H. P. Jacob, and lasted three days. Mr. Jacob's report will be read with interest by the friends and supporters of the Orphanage.

During the year, the health of the children was very good. No serious sickness occurred, and Dr. Macdonald, to whom our warm thanks are due for kind help and advice was but seldom called.

The spacious and well ventilated dormitories and other rooms of the new building have largely contributed to the healthiness of the children.

The following gifts were received, and are here thankfully acknowledged:—

The *Illustrated London News*.
The *Pictorial World*.
The *Leisure Hour*.
A handsome prize for elocution.
Large bundles of suitable clothing.
A number of pots with flowers.
A cricket set, consisting of 2 bats, 2 balls, and wickets
A large foot ball.
A packet of flower seeds; and the plan of the newly made garden, kindly furnished by Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.

After the report had been read, the children sang several songs and hymns, and recited some selected pieces in a very creditable manner.

Previous to distributing the prizes to the successful pupils, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner delivered the following short address:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to preside on this occasion, and to congratulate the Committee on the extended benefits which the new premises have enabled them to bestow upon the orphans of this Presidency. The report which has just been read affords ample evidence of the care which the Superintendent and his wife, as well as the Matron, have bestowed on the education and training of these children. It is very much to be regretted that the funds are not in such a flourishing state as they might be, but I trust this is only a temporary depression. It appears that the debt is about Rs. 2,800 at present, and I trust that efforts will be made to make up this sum. I cannot help thinking that if the Secretary were to send round the hat more pertinaciously,—as pertinaciously as many of the other institutions in Bombay—the money would be forthcoming immediately, for I do not think that the benefits which this institution affords are sufficiently known in the Presidency. If it were so, I am sure the public would patronise it more liberally. I am not going to give you an educational essay, with the usual educational platitudes; but I think I may address a few words to the boys to encourage them to diligence and perseverance in the prosecution of their studies. The competition now to obtain employment in the public service is so great that without very hard work and diligence, no appointment is to be got; but if a boy is willing to work hard and qualify himself for the public service, there are very few appointments that are not within his reach. One of the most distinguished Deputy Collectors now in the service was the son of a mendicant Brahman. You will perhaps ask me how it was that this begger succeeded in obtaining so well paid and honourable an office. Well, I will tell you. Almost all Government schools have two or three, in some cases as many as 15 or 20, free scholars, who are educated gratis. This man entered as a boy in one of the Rutnagherry schools and was educated as a free scholar; he then competed for one of the free scholarships obtainable in most of the schools, and went to Poona High School with the scholarship. After having been educated there he obtained employment in the Education Department, from that he was promoted to Mamlatdar, and he is now a Deputy Collector receiving Rs. 400 a month. What was possible for him is possible for all of you. It only requires determination and hard work. In the last *Government Gazette* you will find a new set of rules for the admission of well educated natives to the public service. You will find that they can, by mere diligence and hard work, obtain employment after a period of probation in a Mamlatdar's Office, not as a favour but as a right. I do not know any public service in the world where similar advantages are offered to well educated young men. There is another point which I want to impress upon you, which is the necessity of cultivating a healthy public opinion in this school. I want a public opinion to grow up in this school similar to that in the public schools in England, which is one of the most important means of educating young men. I want you to feel that the boy who has been guilty of a falsehood, or any other meanness, has committed an offence against not only the shool, but against yourselves, and you should treat him accordingly.

After the distribution of prizes, Mr. Conder proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashburner, and expressed a hope that the youngsters would take the good advice he had given them and carry it out in their lives. If they did, he had no doubt they would be as successful as the man he, Mr. Ashburner, mentioned. He would just like to mention that some of the prizes were the gift of a friend, to whom the Committee and the children, he was sure, returned hearty thanks. (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded with three cheers for Mr. Ashburner.

The annual excursion of the children to Elephanta takes place on Tuesday, on which morning the boat starts from the Apollo Bunder at half past seven.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices. Col. Hancock presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

THE DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy:—Sir,—Before the regular business of the meeting is proceeded with, I beg with your permission, to speak to the motion of which I have given notice. I shall try, Sir, to make my remarks as brief as the occasion is mournful. The hearts of all Her Majesty's faithful subjects, throughout the length and breadth of this vast country are at the present moment filled with the sincerest grief for the untimely and sad loss which our Gracious Sovereign has sustained by the melancholy demise of Her beloved second daughter the popular Princess Alice, Duchess of Saxony. This sad and most premature event, following as it did, upon the early death of Her Royal Highness's daughter the infant Princess Mary, must have sorely afflicted our noble Queen. It behoves us, therefore, as representatives of the inhabitants of this great city to convey to our Queen Empress an expression of our deep and heartfelt sympathy for her Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family in the sad affliction which it has pleased God to visit them with; and though time alone can soften the severity of the blow that is yet so recent, it is our melancholy duty as loyal subjects to offer our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved Royal mother. With these few remarks I beg to propose "That an address of condolence be submitted by the chairman on behalf of the Corporation, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, expressive of the deep sorrow and grief felt by the inhabitants of this city at the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the sad and most untimely demise of Her Royal Highness the lamented Princess Alice of Hesse and of our heartfelt sympathy with Her Imperial Majesty in the sad bereavement which it has pleased God to visit her with."

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote seconded the motion, which was carried *nem con.*

THE COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

The Clerk (Mr. Barrow) read a Government Resolution, No. 3,738, General Department, dated 13th instant, stating that Government are of opinion that the duties which the Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari has now to perform are such as to tax to the utmost the most industrious and zealous officer in the public service. His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore, regrets his inability to allow the Commissioner of Customs to undertake for the Municipality the fresh duty of collecting their town duties.

Dr. Blaney said if it had been known when the Budget was submitted that the collection of Town Duties would have to remain with the Port Trust, the amount budgetted for would have been larger, and the Town Council had resolved that if, in the arrangement of the budget during the ensuing year, it should appear that the budgetted amount would not be sufficient, they would come forward and ask the Corporation to sanction a small additional grant. He proposed that the Government resolution be recorded, and that the refunds of Town duties be placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee, was adopted.

COMPENSATION.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, sanction was given to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 4,000 in full satisfaction of the claim of Mr. Hurryvullubdas Culliandas, in respect of the alleged breach by the Municipality in the covenants in the lease of premises at Chowpatty occupied by the Police.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

Sanction was given to the sale or exchange of several small pieces of land.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAYS.

A Government Resolution (No. 3695, General Department, dated 7th December 1878) was read, stating with reference to the Memorial from the Corporation, praying that the right to give permission for the extension of Tramways may be vested in them, that His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets his inhability to coincide in the views contained therein as to the expediency of altering the existing law.

Mr. Kirkham moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is highly desirable that before any extension of the Tramway under Section 3 of the Bombay Tramways Act is recommended in future for the sanction of Government, full particulars of the proposed extension with plans and special conditions, if any, and a statement showing the effect the proposed extension will have on the Municipal Fund, should lie open to the inspection of members of the Corporation for at least 15 clear days." Mr. Kirkham said he proposed this resolution as a measure of precaution rather than a perfectly satisfactory settlement of the matter. He thought it possible that the Corporation might desire to sum up the result of its discussions on the point and put something on record before finally yielding up the ghost. But if it was the general opinion of the Corporation that the whole subject should stand over for their successors, he had no objection to withdraw the motion. He had always been opposed to asking Government to alter the existing law, which was merely an act validating an agreement entered into by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay with the Tramways Company, and this motion was the embodiment of a suggestion he made seven or eight months ago, but which was not considered advisable to adopt as the course which was actually taken. A great lawyer had once told him that the highest law was the highest common-sense, and common-sense told them that the corporation, representing the whole city, ought to have some kind of voice or control in a matter of such great consequence as the extension of tramways in various directions in the city. He thought the discussion on the matter had done good in this respect, that though they had not persuaded Government to do exactly what they wanted, in which he never expected they would succeed, still indirectly good had been done, because there was now no doubt that future extensions would be made with due regard to the interests of the city. There was no doubt the contract distinctly laid down that extensions must be approved by the Municipal Commissioner and sanctioned by Government; but there was no reason why the Commissioner should not be surrounded by such safeguards as would induce him to move with circumspection, with great caution, and with that degree of slowness and deliberation which would produce the best result for the city. He thought that was a perfectly reasonable, request to make, and he believed if they placed this temperate and reasonable expression of opinion on record, it would have that effect. He took it to be perfectly certain that they had no right to tell the Commissioner what he should do,—they had no right even to hand the Commissioner a resolution—at any rate it would be bad taste to do so—telling him what their opinion might be; but on the other hand, they had a most perfect right to every information regarding any proposed extension of the Tramways, and if such extensions were made with deliberation, with the greatest possible care, and if proposals lay open to the inspection of the Corporation for a sufficient number of days, he felt sure that in 99 cases out of 100, the opinion of the Corporation would be the opinion of the Commissioner and of the whole city. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mathew seconded the resolution. In doing so, he wished to express his dissent from several observations which Mr. Kirkham had made. He (Mr. Mathew) thought it was the duty of the Corporation to claim the right to control all the roads vested in them, and he was further of opinion that they should ask from Government permission to control the action of the Municipal Commissioner in this and other matters, so long as he was the chief executive officer of the Municipality.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—I must oppose the motion which my friend Mr. Kirkham has brought forward, believing as I do that it would be practically useless for any good object, in the face of the answer Government have been pleased to give to our respectful memorial which was so ably drawn up by Dr. Blaney. I approved of the memorial and was in fact a member of the Sub-Committee that was intrusted with the getting up of it; but as Government refuse to accede to our request, bound as they are by the Tramway contract, let us accept the refusal with a good grace on the principle of "what can't be cured must be endured." My friend Mr. Kirkham's resolution claims that plans should be open for the inspection of members of the Corporation. Of course, open for inspection, necessarily includes, some discussion or some expression of opinion, it would otherwise be without any practical advantage; but, gentlemen, if we take to discussing such plans, will there not probably be as many different opinions on a plan as there are Engineers in our Corporation. Surely the matter of plans can be safely left to our Engineering Department. The resolution claims "special conditions;" I find nothing of this kind in the Tramway contract. The conditions are there clearly defined and there is no provision for any special conditions, and I hardly see how any could be legally insisted on. The resolution further asks for a statement showing the "effect the proposed extension will have on the Municipal fund." Who, gentlemen, can tell what the effect will be? If it is merely the rent which is referred to, any one with a knowledge of multiplication can ascertain this without the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner. But to know the whole effect, it will be necessary to include the repairs of the roads done by the Tramway Company, the effect of driving other gharries on to the sides of the road and wearing out faster than usual the portion of road repaired by the Municipality, and also the effect of the Tramway in diminishing the number of licensed vehicles; all these affect the Municipal Fund, and who, gentlemen, can estimate them? Even for the past it would be impossible with all the facts and figures before us; how would it then be possible for the future? I for one contend that the Tramway does not have the effect of driving off licensed vehicles, on the other hand that it encourages riding and creates a traffic of its own. Any reduction in the number of licensed vehicles, has, I believe, arisen from the wise action taken by our energetic Police Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter, to endeavour to secure us a better class of public conveyances. It will be remembered that when Railways were first introduced in this country, it was feared that the occupation of the bullock carts and hackeries would be gone; but the experience of many years has shown us that these fears were mostly groundless, for it was found that the number of bullock carts and hackeries also multiplied with the extension of the Railway, which gave them more and more employment. But, gentlemen, allowing for argument's sake, that we are competent to discuss the plans, and that the Municipal Commissioner can give us the exact effect of any Tramway extension on the Municipal funds, what is to be the price at which such extension shall be granted? Are any of us prepared to say what profit the Municipality should make out of the Tramway? Is the question whether any part of the City is to be accommodated by a Tramway—and no one I am sure will say that it is not—a great convenience and comfort to the masses of the people, wherever it has been extended, though it is somewhat like an obstruction on the road, in narrow streets, to the few who own private carriages, is the question I ask to depend upon the profit to the Municipality? and is an extension to be refused, and the inhabitants of the place deprived of this convenience, because there is not a large income to be received by the Municipality from it? I am sure you will agree with me that the question of profit should not influence the decision in any way. But, gentlemen, there is another argument, which would prevent my supporting the proposition of Mr. Kirkham, even if all the objections I have already stated has ceased to exist; and this argument is the very disagreeable position in which it will place our Municipal Commissioner. If these facts and figures which the resolution calls for, are to be submitted to the Corporation for our inspection, it follows of course that we are to express an opinion upon them. The Commissioner then will be in the dilemma of having to leave the decision of Tramway extensions to us or to give offence by making up his own mind irrespective of us, which latter course, the law leaves it open to him. If we are to be consulted, which the resolution provides for, it must of course give rise to a great deal of friction and ill-feeling if our advice is not followed. Yes, gentlemen our self-respect would be wounded. The unhappy circumstances attending the last extension have already cost us very dear, inasmuch as the over-ruling, or I should rather say setting aside of the Town Council's decision contributed in a certain measure to deprive the city of the services in the Corporation of one of its ablest, most valuable and independent members. But can the Municipal Commissioner refuse an extension of the Tramway which after careful examination he thinks will be for the benefit of the people of a certain district? He would not be doing his duty under the Act if he did so, and still the resolution if carried will put him in the dilemma that he must choose between offending us or abdicating one of the functions which the law invests him with. No, gentlemen, let us make no ungracious attempts to avoid the conditions of the Tramway contract in the way in which it is proposed to be done. Colonel Hancock explained to us at one of our recent meetings that the condition to leave to the Municipal Commissioner the decisions regarding future extensions, was urged by the grantees of the Tramways as an important point with them. It is to be regretted that it was granted, but since it is so and there is no way of honorably getting out of it, let us loyally abide by it. Let it not be said that this Corporation attempted to get out of any terms of a contract, which was binding on them. While the repeated attempts to introduce Tramways in the sister Presidencies have proved failures, it is a source of satisfaction to us that our Tramways have succeeded so well. I think it speaks volumes for the public spirit of our citizens, on the one hand and proves on the other that the Bombay Tramway Company deserve well of the community. The comparatively small number of our inhabitants who drive about in their own carriages and to whom the Tramway is a source of annoyance had better put up with it with a good grace. Consider it a necessary evil if they like but they must not break the terms of the contract, as this resolution would practically have the effect of doing, without the consent of the Tramway Company.

Dr. Blaney supported the resolution, and said it appeared to him but reasonable that the advice of the Corporation should be taken on such matters. He wished to say that he did not think a single member of the Corporation had ever wished to resist the carrying out in its entirety of the agreement which was deliberately entered into between the Municipality and the Tramways Company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shantaram Narayan thought Mr. Kirkam's resolution would place the Municipal Commissioner in a very false position indeed. The decision in respect of Tramway extensions rested solely with the Municipal Commissioner, and he did not think it was right for the Corporation to influence his judgment in the matter at all. He was in favour of the law being altered, but while the law remained as it stood, he thought they should loyally abide by it, and not seek to thwart it in this out of the way manner.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote also opposed the motion. He said that the Commissioner already advertised proposed extensions, and the members of the Corporation were made aware of them in the same way as the remainder of the inhabitants of the city. He thought it unnecessary that the papers should lie on the table for the edification of the 64 members of the Corporation.

The other party to the contract (the Tramways Company) understood the words "Municipal Commissioner" in the contract and the Act to mean an individual, and not the mouth-piece of the Corporation, and his opinion was that the best thing they could do was to put up with the state of things, good, bad, or indifferent, and not ask the Commissioner to place particulars on the table merely for their idle curiosity.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee considered that Mr. Kirkham's resolution was altogether unnecessary, and would serve no useful purpose; but it would place the Municipal Commissioner in a position in which it was not fair that he should be placed. The law having given descretionary power to the Municipal Commissioner as an individual exercising functions and powers vested in him as the representative of the Municipality, it was not fair for the Corporation to interpose and attempt to control him. He wished to say, with regard to the inconveniences caused by the Tramway lines being laid in such narrow streets as Syed Abdool Rahman Street and the Girgaum Road, that he would be glad to see some arrangement come to between the Municipality and the Tramway Company by which those thoroughfares could not be windened. It would be money well laid out, and he for one would be prepared to recommend the Corporation to contribute towards that object if the Tramways authorities would take up the suggestion. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik supported Mr. Kirkham's motion, on the ground that it would throw more light on questions of future extensions.

Mr. Bomanjee P. Master opposed the resolution.

Mr. Kirkham said he would reply to one argument which had been used in opposition to his proposal, viz:—That it would place the Municipal Commissioner in an invidious and delicate position. He did not regard the Commissioner as such a fragile being as that theory supposed. He regarded the Commissioner as a man endowed with great responsibilities under the Tramways Act, and bound to accept all the information he could get from every quarter before arriving at a decision; and he certainly thought that the opinion of the Corporation on a proposed extension was an important factor in arriving at a judgment of that kind.

The Chairman thought there had been some confusion as to the difference between vesting the Corporation with powers of sanction and the right to express an opinion. He considered that the Corporation should be consulted in the matter of Tramway extensions, and he regarded Mr. Kirkham's resolution as an altogether desirable measure. He would like to ask the Mnnicipal Commissioner whether he saw anything in the proposal which was likely to put him in a false position.

Mr. Grant (the Municipal Commissioner) said when he first read the resolution it appeared to him that it would be necessary, if it were adopted, for the Corporation to pass a resolution regarding any tramway extension that might be proposed, and he had made up his mind that if that were the case he should ask the Corporation to send their resolutions to Government and not to the Commissioner, because he thought the Commissioner would be put in a false position if they passed a resolution expressing a decided opinion that an extension ought not to be permitted and the Commissioner himself, after due inquiry, was of opinion that it should be allowed. But he found Mr. Kirkham did not propose that resolutions should be passed by the Corporation on questions of tramway extensions, and therefore he considered the proposal regular. He thought any Commissioner would be glad of the opinion of the Corporation, and if his opinion and theirs should differ, they could be sent on together to Government, who had really to decide the matter. (Hear hear.) With regard to the Girgaum extension, he contended that he did not act on that occasion in opposition to the Town Council.

The resolution was then put to the rate, and carried by 20 to 5.

The only other matter of interest before the meeting was the vote of thanks to Col. Hancock, a report of which was published in Saturday's paper.

Execution at Calcutta.—A Hindoo namep Otool Behary Mullick was hanged at Calcutta on Monday. He murdered a native woman with whom he cohabited and stole her jewellery.

THE KURRAM VALLEY COLUMN.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer* with General Roberts' force writes:—

A Brigade Parade was held at the Peiwar Kotal to-day (Dec. 13) when the following telegrams were published to the troops, from H. E. the Viceroy to General Roberts:—

"I have much pleasure in communicating to you and the force under your command the following telegram just received from Her Majesty, and desire at the same time to add my warm congratulations on the brilliant success achieved."

Her Majesty's Message.

"I have received the news of the decisive victory of General Roberts and the splendid behaviour of my brave soldiers with pride and satisfaction, though I must ever deplore the unavoidable loss of life. Pray enquire after the wounded in my name. May we continue to receive good news."

Message from the Adjutant General.

"Accept and convey to the troops under your command the Commander-in-Chief's heartfelt congratulations on the success of your operations, the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of the Peiwar Pass."

THE CAPTURED GUNS.

A correspondent writes under date Peshawur, the 16th of December:—"The guns taken at Ali Musjid were brought in some days ago, and, having been taken through the city, were parked in the Fort Arsenal, and there we saw them to-day, a goodly array of *spolia opima*. Twelve field pieces of brass of bright bronze and two howitzers; all carefully turned and fitted, some with fixed and others with movable sights. The wood work of all was rough but serviceable; a good many of the guns were deeply scarred on their upper surface from having been tumbled down over the rocks, an urgent order having been given that they should be at Jumrood by the 1st instant. There were also two mountain batteries, one of brass or bright bronze, and the other of iron, 6 pieces in the former, and 5 in the latter. The iron guns were lined with steel tubes and rifled; the muzzle of one was smashed, and exhibited the steel tube, which had escaped the injury. Projectiles of sorts, studded conical shells, spherical do., grape and canister in quantities were piled in the rear of the guns. Altogether we had relieved the Amir of 25 guns, and some of them had done service on our side by opening on the marauding Afridis, when they attempted to cut off our communication.—*Pioneer.*

SUIT BY ROBERTS THE BILLIARD PLAYER.

SMALL CAUSE COURT,—Dec. 11, 1878.

(*Before H. Millett, Esq.*)

J. ROBERTS, JR. vs. J. WILLIAMS.

The plaintiff, the billiards champion, sought to recover from the defendant, who is proprietor of a hotel in Waterloo-street, Rupees 600, being the balance due upon a written contract for services rendered by him.

Mr. Farr, for the plaintiff; Messrs. Ross, deSilver and Pittar for the defendant.

Mr. Farr, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff, the billiard champion of England, had, at the request of the defendant, who was proprietor of a hotel in Waterloo-street, agreed to play six exhibition matches at the hotel of the latter for a sum of Rupees 1,100. Plaintiff was to play with Mr. Shorter. The terms were reduced to writing and were in a very simple form. Defendant engaged Messrs. Roberts and Shorter to play for six consecutive nights at the hotel, commencing from the 28th of October last,—the dates however were the 29th, 30th and 31st of October, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November. Defendant agreed to pay for their services Rupees 1,100. Whatever sums of money were collected at the door defendant was to pay over to the plaintiff, and if the collections were short of the 1,100, the balance to be paid one month from the date of the contract. Defendant had collected at the door Rupees 500, which was paid to the plaintiff. The latter had carried out his part of the contract. At the expiration of the month, plaintiff demanded the balance, Rs. 600, which was due under the contract, and not having been paid, the present action was instituted. After hearing the evidence, the Judge observed that there were really only two points to be considered in this case, one was whether plaintiff and Shorter were jointly the contracting parties, or whether the name of Shorter was simply used because he was to play with the plaintiff. From the evidence and from the document put in, it was clear that Shorter had no interest in the contract. He had sworn to the fact that he had no interest, and that he played because he was under an engagement with the plaintiff. Therefore, it was not necessary that he should be made a party to the suit. The second question was as to the breach on the part of the plaintiff. There must be a judgment in favour of the plaintiff with certified costs.

RUSSIAN BAD FAITH.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We have no wish to run down Kings and Emperors, but it is very desirable that they should be gentlemen first, and after that whatever it may please Providence to make them. The time was when crowned heads prided themselves upon the knightly honour, and would no more have uttered a deliberate falsehood than they would have turned their back upon an enemy—about turning their back upon a friend they were not so particular. It is necessary, of course, to draw a line between the sovereign and the ministers where a constitutional form of Government prevails, but no distinctions are possible under a personal Government, and more than once the world has been reminded by Prince Gortschakoff that statements made through his chancellerie must be accepted as absolute truth, because they were the direct utterances of his Imperial master. Let us see what grounds there are, sentiment apart, for relying upon the word of Alexander II. First of all, Samarcand was to have been restored to Bokhara as soon as the Russian relations with the Ameer were established on a satisfactory footing. It is still a Russian possession while Bokhara has no more will of its own than Rewah. Then Count Schouvaloff was despatched from St. Petersburg to Osborne to satisfy Her Britannic Majesty that the Czar had no further intentions towards Khiva than to inflict chastisement for wrongs done to Russian subjects—justice being vindicated he would withdraw his troops. Has he done so? After that, the Czar, who never lies, affirmed before all Europe that he wanted not an acre of Turkish territory, that his only object was to secure civil and religious liberty for his co-religionists in Bulgaria, and that when he had attained that purpose he was willing to live in peace and amity with all his neighbours. How has he fulfilled his high sounding engagement? His co-religionists have exchanged a light for a heavy yoke; he has wrenched away a strip of land from the ally who saved his armies from destruction; he has despoiled the Sultan in Asia as well as in Europe. Now, for the fourth time, we have the Czar pledging his word to Europe, and it is the due execution of the Treaty of Berlin about which he is anxious. That is to say, he is determined that the Porte shall act up to the letter of that unfortunate arrangement. He begins, not by evacuating Adrianople, but by insisting that the Sultan shall no longer delay to make the required concessions to Greece. By the way, we have omitted another memorable example of Alexander's regard for his plighted honour. Afghanistan was to be beyond the sphere of Russian diplomacy, the river Oxus being the extreme southern boundary of Russian activity. And now it is doubtful if even the Indus would satisfy the earth hunger of this treaty-breaking potentate and people. After all these experiences of the value of Russian protestations, is it not astounding that British politicians and the British press should pretend to be reassured as to the future? If the Czar is in earnest, let him suppress the intrigues going on in Roumelia, let him recall his people from Cabul, let him facilitate the return of the fugitive Muhammedans to their Bulgarian homes, let him check the acrimony of the Russian press in their effusions against England. When he has done all this, we will try to distrust him less than we now do.

PROH PUDOR!

(*Madras Mail.*)

If "ignorance is bliss," the more ignorant a journalist is, the better fitted is he to add to the felicity of his readers. Impressed, apparently, with this belief, the editor of a weekly paper which has just been started in Bombay takes the trouble to give his readers some convincing proofs of the blissful condition of his own mind. Commenting on our announcement that "the Viceroy's proclamation to Shere Ali appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in seven different languages—English, Persian, Hindustanee, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam," our youth contemporary "lets the cat out of the bag" in the following charming open way:—

"Can any one 'show cause' why, in the name of every thing mysterious, the proclamation was translated into Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and *Malayalam?* Will any polyglot linguist explain to the mystified reader from what stock and by what transition has sprung up the new fangled *Malayalam?* Surely the world was rich enough in the number of its languages; but in these days when every guild and craft have their new discoveries to proclaim, why, we ask in sympathy, may not the printer invent?"

"The new-fangled Malayalam" is not bad for a journalist who has spent the best part of his life in India, and who aspires to the Registrarship of an Indian University. But this confession is as nothing compared with another which appears in the same issue. In a moment of unhappy susceptibility, the editorial eye fell on an account of recent proceedings at Mandalay, in which the following sentence occurred:—"This coldness between Church and State is reported to have been mainly brought about by the discovery that—*proh pudor!*—one of the elect has been for the past two years, purloining and selling the royal pigs." This innocent announcement takes the astounding form of—"A Mandalayan Bishop, rejoicing in the title of *proh pudor*, has, we learn from a contemporary, been found guilty of purloining," &c. We fear that had our infantile contemporary made such mistakes at school, he would have had sorrowfully good reason to remember the meaning of "proh pudor" during the remainder of his career. Malayalam—the invention of a printer? "Proh pudor"—a Burmese title of distinction! This is certainly not bad for a beginning.

The 30th M. N. I.—This Regiment left Bangalore on Friday evening for the seat of war, by two special troop trains. The Regiment marched to the Station in wings, from their camp at Baderhully. The Right Wing and colours under the command of Colonel Georges, left the station at 6 p. m. and the Left Wing commanded by Major St John, an hour afterwards. The men were in good spirits, and cheered lustily. The officers who proceeded with the Regiment are:—Colonel Georges, Majors Sir John and FitzPatrick, Lieutenants Tufnell, (Adjutant) and Georges and Clements, wing subalterns.—*Athenæum.*

The N.-W. P. High Court has delivered judgment on the appeal preferred against the decision of the Judge of Saharanpore in the celebrated case of embezzlement of judicial stamps. It will be remembered that the Judge sentenced Relu Mall, the Record-keeper of his Court, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, for habitually dealing in stolen property, and Aziz Ahmed, the stamp-vendor at the Collector's Treasury, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, for assisting in the disposal of stolen property. Relu Mall died in prison before he had had time to appeal against his sentence; but an appeal was preferred by Aziz Ahmed, with the result that the Judge's sentence has been upheld, and that the theory of the prosecution as to the conspiracy to defraud Government is ratified by the finding of the High Court.—*Statesman.*

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at Two PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of the Firm of W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation, to sell by Public Auction at their office, Elphinstone Circle, the office furniture, consisting of mahogany writing tables with drawers, and sliding lid, blackwood and teakwood writing tables, desks, chairs, cupboards, pigeon holes, iron treasury chests, iron safes, envelope cases, hanging punkhas, large printing press, iron cotton presses for sample bales, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at St. Mary's Institution, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the household furniture of a gentleman consisting of glass, porcelain and platedware, a dining table in 4 pieces, camp tables in 3 pieces, pier, circular, writing, dressing and washing tables, sideboard, wardrobes, figures, pictures, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION SITUATE AT No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT.
Under instructions from the Legal Heirs and representatives of the Estate of Cursetbye, the widow of the late Ardaseer Dadabhoy Sawyer.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January 1879, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, pucka built dwelling house with 3 stories, situate, lying and being in Oak Lane within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 224 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards east by the house of the late Nesserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer, on or towards the west by the house of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, on or towards the north by the Oak Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Nesserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer.
The above property is now in the occupation of Mr. Bomanjee Cokerjee Cassinath and other tenants, its monthly rental is Rs. 140, it is sold by the consent of all parties concerned, and with the view to a distribution of the estate.
For title Deeds, conditions of sale, and plan of the property, may be seen by applying to Mr. Cawasjee Shapoorjee Metha at his office in Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
AUCTION SALE of Fancy and Presentation Perfumery consisting in Velvet and Satin Boxes,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, arrival of a fresh and splendid collection of well-known maker F. M. Ferrina's highly scented perfumery, consisting in various elegant and curious designs of boxes specially made for Christmas Presentation.
The above will be sold in small lots suitable to the European gentlemen.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Tribhovandass Veerjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
5 shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.
SALE OF 63 IRON RAILS.
On SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, by order of Narunjee Devjee, and on account and risk of the concerned, arrived per S. S. County of Southerland,
63 iron rails, saved from sunk boat of the last storm.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.
Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.
THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

TENTS FOR CABUL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE, have in stock ready for immediate delivery a number of SERVICE TENTS of the regulation weights. Tents ordered by telegram or letter, will be despatched by following train. Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Agents in Bombay—Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.

HISTORICAL and ARCHÆOLOGICAL SKETCH OF GOA, with a description of Palaces, Convents, Churches, Tombs, and BODY of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, and with Map, Plan and Illustrations, by J. N. DA FONSECA. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and Co., Fort, and Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, Kalbadevie Road. Price Rs. 4, cloth bound; Rs. 3, paper bound. Postage Annas Four.
Bombay, 17th December 1878.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.
ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

JAPANESE BRONZE.
CHINA AND JAPAN DEPOSITORY,
No 27, APOLLO STREET.

JUST arrived from Japan very handsome and exquisitely carved Bronze Vases, Cardstands, Centre Pieces, Incense Burners, and other very rich ornaments for the Drawing Room; also Handsome Kioto, Satsooma and Konga Work, and a great variety of China curiosities; also China Dry Ginger in Crystalized Sugar and other fresh Preserves.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,
Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.
ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH.—FROM SPRING FLUSHES.
IN two lb. *Lead foil* packets, black, green, half of each, or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five, only.
Apply with remittance by currency notes) hoondy, cheque, or money order (former posted in halves to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumaon.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to
WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.
WALLACE & Co., are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of
Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

MR. JERAMDASS KULOOMUL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay and Surat Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Vessels, &c., &c.
All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.
N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on moderate Terms.

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AT
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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HEAVILY PLATED ICE JUGS OR PITCHERS FOR WINES AND CUPS,
IN A VARIETY OF ELEGANT DESIGNS, RICHLY CHASED AND EMBOSED, WITH PORTABLE PORCELAIN LININGS,
Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 each,
FOR SALE AT THE
ICE HOUSE.

THE LITTLE WANZER
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST HAND MACHINES KNOWN.
Price complete to work by hand..................Rs. 60
Ditto with stand to work by hand or foot .....Rs. 80
FROM the above prices, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for cash; or to suit the convenience of purchasers, payments by monthly instalment will be accepted from approved customers.
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Sole Agents for India.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,
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No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following :—

1. The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at ....Rs. 180 to 250
2. The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at .... ,, 120 to 150
3. The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at .... ,, 180 to 200
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The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at ....Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case .... ,, 55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement .... ,, 40
Do. in a Hunting case at........ ,, 45
2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY,
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

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WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
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PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.
These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.
The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.
Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.
A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	8	9	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10	0	10	4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	14	12	4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	13	12	14	4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall	7	10	8	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CLARETS.

The undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs, are now coming forward for the cold season.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131	12	140	0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	181	4	195	0
Cantenac ,, ,,	223	8	242	0
St. Julien ,, ,,	254	4	276	0

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ARTICLES USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL AND AMUSING,
SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR
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Albums, Carte de Visite and Scrap
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Books, Memorandum
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,, Scent Bottle
,, Etuo
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Dishes, Beefsteak
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,, Vegetable
Decanters, Claret
Decoctors, Tea
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,, Butter
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Further details regarding the above can be had on application to
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY
Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from..........35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	C
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do .... ,, ..	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
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Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-(to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats..........	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair..........	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets............each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds...........10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags..........	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete..........	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
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Travelling do..........	1	8
English Feather do......	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
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	Rs.	a.
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60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
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Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz......	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0
Warm Gloves............	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts....................	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf..............	1	12
Sailors' Knot............	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring.............2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes....	3	8
Gents' Slippers..........	2	8
Ladies' Shoes............	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ...	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
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Sponges	3	8
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	Rs.	a
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Do. Brushes..........	0	10
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Nail Scissors...... 1-8 to	1	8
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Champagne Taps........	8	8
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Black Silk, best quality	13	8
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Light Helmets with extra Band... ...	10	0
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Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers 30 0
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Are cut on improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.
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A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.
The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make and finish.......... 36 0 / 40 0 / 45 0
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Rs. a.

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Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
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Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th December 1878.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 27th December 1878 for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALANS (HIRDAS) now collected and that may be collected from this date up to the 30th April 1879 by the Forest Department in the Kanara and Belgaum Districts.
To encourage tenders from parties that may fear difficulties in land carriage, the undersigned will be glad to receive two separate tenders for the Myrobalans (Hirdas) collected in the Belgaum District, namely, one for the purchase of them at the roadside depôts, and the other at Vingorla.
Preference will be given to the tender that is likely to secure the greatest profit to the Department.
The following exhibits the quantity, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the depôts at which delivery will be made :—

KANARA DISTRICT.
1 Kadra Bunder Depôt about 2,700 Canadies of 560 lbs. each.
2 Coompta do. do. 1,600 do. do.
3 Honawar do. do. 500 do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.
BIDI TALUKA.
About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Khanapur	Depot.	6	Gotgali	Depot.
2	Hemergeh	do.	7	Chapoli	do.
3	Sitawdeh	do.	8	Jamboti	do.
4	Gungi	do.	9	Kunkumbi	do.
5	Seroli	do.	10	Kongleh	do.

BELGAUM TALUKA.
About 2,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Katgali	Depot.	9	Kalasgudde	Depot.
2	Wagodeh	do.	10	Galawdeh	do.
3	Kimeh	do.	11	Wagotreh	do.
4	Byloor	do.	12	Oomganu	do.
5	Hajgoli	do.	13	Bhogoli	do.
6	Mauelingueh	do.	14	Chandgad	do.
7	Kitawdeh	do.	15	Sundi	do.
8	Patne	do.	16	Chinchani	do.

TERMS.
1. Tenders, written in English, must specify the rate offered per Candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts shown, or group of Village Depôts in Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum).
2. A Deposit of Rs. 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt, and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of tender, when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.
3. The Myrobalans to be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Depôts or Bunders they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.
For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned addressed to Belgaum, where tenders should also be addressed to
W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests S. Dn.
Conservator's Office, S. Dn. Camp, Yellapur, Kanara District
3rd December 1878.

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